FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 082

29 April 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Weinberger Remarks on Neutron Weapons Criticized [Nabatchikov in IZVESTIYA 24 Apr] AA 1
Disarmament, Security Commission Concludes Work [Dragunov] AA 1
IZVESTIYA Comment on Disarmament Committee Session [Kuznetsov, 26 Apr] AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Socialist Unity, U.S. Policies [Vasilyev, 26 Apr] CC 1
Gromyko Letter to Waldheim on Disarmament CC 4
West Urged To Respond to Brezhnev Summit Proposal [Kolesnichenko, Toikunov in PRAVDA 23 Apr] CC 6
IZVESTIYA Scores Kirkpatrick 'Lecture' on Namibia [Nikandrov, 26 Apr] CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Economic Address to Congress Examined A 1
Administration's First '100 Days' Reviewed [Setunskiy] A 1
Union Official Hits 'Provocative' Policy on Poland [PRAVDA 22 Apr] A 2
'Hypocrisy' of Support for Solidarity Scored [PRAVDA 24 Apr] A 2
U.S. Zionists' Stance on Poland Attacked [Manakov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 22 Apr] A 3
Haig Remarks on Grain Embargo, Human Rights A 3
Lifting of Embargo A
At Human Rights Commission [Teplov] A 4
Comments on Plans for Persian Gulf Command [Kornilov] A 4
Coon's Remarks About Aid for Pakistan Reported [Pakhomov] A 5
U.S. Plans for Space-Based Military Technology Hit [Listvinov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 17] A 5

SOUTH ASIA

Indira Ghandi Receives Soviet Marshal Ogarkov D 1
PRAVDA Cites Karmal on Defense of DRA Revolution D 1
IZVESTIYA Marks DRA Revolution's Third Anniversary [Kondrashov] D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

New Zealand's Decision To Lift Grain Embargo Noted E 1
Sihanouk Seeks U.S. Support for 'United Front' [Kharkov] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Beginning of Polish Party Plenum Reported F 1
Shitikov Comments on Polish-Soviet Friendship [IZVESTIYA] F 1
Polish-Soviet Solidarity in World War II Recalled [Olenichev] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Attacks FRG 'Charity' for Poland [Grigoryants, 24 Apr] G 1
French CP Meeting Urges Support for Mitterrand G 2
Finnish Delegation Comment on USSR Stand on Poland [Helsinki] G 3
Delegation Departs [Helsinki] G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage on Kuwaiti Foreign Minister's Visit H 1
Meeting With Gromyko [PRAVDA 25 Apr] H 1
Dinner Speeches, Departure [KUNA] H 1
Joint Communique Issued [PRAVDA 26 Apr] H 3
Further Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Moscow H 5
Meeting With Tikhonov H 5
Seen Off by Brezhnev, Others H 5
Timoshkin Commentary H 6
PRAVDA Hits West's Motives in Lebanese Conflict H 6
[Moseyev, 25 Apr]
Israeli Opposition to Conference on Mideast Hit [Timoshkin] H 7
Soviet Representative Addresses PNC Meeting H 7
[Damascus AL-BA'TH 14 Apr]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ponomarev, Kapitonov Address Ideological Workers R 1
Editorial on Effectiveness of Ideological Work R 1
[PRAVDA 27 Apr]
Grishin Addresses Meeting on Socialist Competition R 2
Variations to Chernenko Address on Lenin Birthday R 3
[PRAVDA 23 Apr]
Komsomol, Youth Organizations Issue Statement R 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR Council of Ministers Views Quarterly Results S 1
Briefs: Kazakh Dam Commissioning; Tadzhik S 1
Electricity Supply; Gas Pipeline

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Report on Agricultural Developments for 27-28 Apr T 1
Resolution on Boosting Non-Chernozem Agriculture T 1
[PRAVDA 15 Apr]
RSFSR Minister on Non-Chernozem Agricultural Plan T 5
[Florentyev]
Corn Department Official Comments on Yields, Problems T 6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1268 Satellite Launched Successfully U 1
Metallurgical Experiment Onboard Salyut-6 Reported U 1

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON NEUTRON WEAPONS CRITICIZED

LD281543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from A. Nabatchikov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Sinister Intention"]

[Text] The Pentagon has admitted that it does not intend to renounce its sinister plans for deploying neutron weapons.

In an interview on American radio, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated that the creation of the neutron bomb is no longer at issue. Neutron weapons, he said, already exist. The Pentagon chief refused to answer the question of when the United States will embark on the deployment of missiles with neutron warheads in Western Europe. He was forced to admit that the Washington administration's plans to foist this barbaric weapon on Western Europe are meeting with resolute protests. "In general," he added, "it is impossible to say a word about the neutron bomb without causing an immediate fuss."

DISARMAMENT, SECURITY COMMISSION CONCLUDES WORK

LD271236 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 27 Apr 81

[TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov report]

[Text] Geneva, 27 Apr, TASS--The International Commission for Disarmament and Security in the world has closed here. Prominent political and public figures and scientists from the Soviet Union, the United States, West Germany, France, Mexico, Great Britain, India, Nigeria and other countries attended the session.

The fourth session of the commission discussed the problem of curbing the arms race, primarily, the nuclear arms race. Its participants discussed in detail questions of limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, banning all nuclear tests, influence of new technology on security and the arms race and other questions.

At the commission's request, the Disarmament Committee's representatives Viktor Israelyan (Soviet Union) and David Summerhayes (Britain) characterised the state of negotiations on the prohibition of all nuclear tests.

The commission discussed in detail the new Soviet initiatives in the field of disarmament and primarily the proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The commission made a statement for the press which stresses that alongside the resumption of talks on the limitation of strategic armaments, an immediate beginning of talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would be the most important step towards the improvement of the international situation. The commission urges the United States and the Soviet Union to start such negotiations without delay, pointing out that the failure of the talks would have grave consequences for the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world. In this connection the commission called on the governments of all countries to consider in earnest proposals which have been or will be submitted for these purposes.

The chairman of the commission, Olof Palme, told a press conference about the results of its work and documents it adopted. He stressed the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev. He pointed out that they should be thoroughly studied. Olof Palme drew attention to the conclusions about the danger of nuclear war made by medical scientists from various countries during their recent meeting in the United States. The next session of the commission is scheduled for June this year in Moscow.

IZVESTIYA COMMENT ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD281537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kuznetsov dispatch under the rubric "On International Topics": "Urgent Problem"]

[Text] Geneva--The spring session of the Disarmament Committee has concluded its work in Geneva. Various questions of curbing the arms race were discussed for almost 3 months. The discussion showed convincingly that the overwhelming majority of states are vitally interested in achieving real results in the disarmament sphere, in developing mutual understanding and in strengthening trust and peaceful cooperation.

The session participants examined a wide range of problems connected with ending the nuclear arms race, banning chemical and radiological weapons, strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states and also elaborating a disarmament program.

It was emphasized at sessions of the committee and its working groups that the peace initiatives advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress have had a beneficial effect on international relations. The sections of the report by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, relating to problems of disarmament and the strengthening of the peoples' security were distributed among the session participants.

The participants in the committee debate came out particularly sharply against the NATO plans to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

At this meeting in Geneva the socialist countries supported a proposal to set up a special working group to define a range of questions on the holding of talks on ending the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament.

Seeking the speediest commencement of businesslike talks on the essence of problems of ending the nuclear arms race, as well as a total ban on nuclear weapon tests, the socialist countries supported a proposal to hold unofficial sessions of the Disarmament Committee.

Swedish representative I. Thorsson drew attention to the military aspects of the American space program and the U.S. desire to assert its military presence in space--which, according to her, could give rise to "a dangerous arms race in space." She emphasized that space must be used only for peaceful purposes.

It must be said that the Disarmament Committee session took place, on the whole, in a businesslike and constructive spirit, although the representatives of certain NATO countries and of China tried in every possible way to complicate the course of the debate.

Addressing the last sitting of the session on behalf of the group of socialist states, Hungarian representative I. Komives pointed out that a crucial time is arriving in the activity of the Disarmament Committee, associated with the specific preparations for the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, scheduled for 1982. The achievement of real results in the disarmament sphere will depend on the political will of the participants in the talks and on their readiness to reach accords.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SOCIALIST UNITY, U.S. POLICIES

LD290809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 4

[Gennadiy Vasilev "International Review"]

[Text] These April days are distinguished by their springlike, sunny, optimistic aura. The animating impetus of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions is making itself felt with growing force in the life of our country and the whole world. The approach of May Day can be sensed more and more clearly in the rustle of the red banners hanging in the squares, in the growing labor enthusiasm at enterprises in socialist countries and in the widening struggle of the workers in capitalist countries for their rights.

Last week the Soviet people and working people in all countries marked the 111th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Moscow and Hanoi, Budapest and Ulaanbaatar, Prague and Addis Ababa, Geneva and Quito, Mexico City and Antananarivo--everywhere there were ceremonial meetings, rallies or wreath-laying ceremonies at monuments to the leader of the world proletariat and founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state. The scale of the celebrations in itself testified to the tremendous influence of Lenin's legacy on our era. As was stressed in speeches at various latitudes and longitudes, the teaching of Marxism-Leninism serves as a guiding star for the peoples in their struggle for social progress, independence and peace.

The Renewal of the World

There is something symbolic in the fact that it is during these spring days that people in various parts of the world are commemorating their own national jubilees testifying to the irreversibility of the revolutionary renewal of the world. The island of freedom has just marked the 20th anniversary of the victory at Playa Giron and the proclamation of the socialist nature of the Cuban revolution. It was 7 years ago, on 25 April 1974, that one of the most long-lived Fascist regimes fell, in Portugal, and that small country embarked on the path of democratic development. Tomorrow, 27 April, Afghanistan's working people will mark the third anniversary of their April revolution; despite all its enemies' intrigues, the DRA continues to follow the path of radical socioeconomic transformations. Europe, Latin America, Asia... Different countries, differing conditions in many respects, and the nature of the events is not identical. But all these are manifestations of the world revolutionary process, which is progressive and irreversible, whatever cunning tricks and crimes imperialist reaction may resort to.

On 23 April a CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by M.A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Warsaw on a friendly visit at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. Talks took place on the theme of questions concerning topical problems in the life of the two parties. The PZPR representatives familiarized the Soviet comrades with the party's activity, aimed--in accordance with the resolutions of the sixth and subsequent PZPR Central Committee plenums--at overcoming the consequences of the departure from the principles of scientific socialism and at creating the conditions for Poland's harmonious socialist development. The members of the Soviet delegation stated that the CPSU is in solidarity with the PZPR's efforts to defend socialism and stabilize the socioeconomic situation and to strengthen the party on a Marxist-Leninist basis. The participants in the talks voiced the common conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland and their fraternal alliance, whose foundations were laid by the treaty concluded 36 years ago, have stood the test of time, and that their further strengthening is in accordance with the two socialist countries' interests.

The PZPR and the CPSU, the participants in the meeting noted, are opposed to any forms of interference in Poland's internal affairs on the part of imperialist circles, which with the help of propaganda campaigns are kindling tension and intensifying conflicts and giving support to internal opponents of socialism. The interests of peace and international security demand unity of actions by the socialist community countries and the strengthening of their defensive and political alliance--the Warsaw Pact.

In the conditions of the increasingly complicated international situation and imperialism's attempts to undermine detente, whip up the arms race and change in its own favor the correlation of forces in the world arena, people of good will in the world attach an increasingly high value to the significance of the detailed, constructive program for preventing war and consolidating peace put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. These proposals, which the peoples are calling a "peace program for the eighties," are being widely discussed inside parliaments, in ministerial cabinets, at conferences of parties and public organizations and in newspapers and magazines throughout the world.

Representatives of committees for the defense of peace in 85 states and a number of international organizations and national liberation movements met for a session of the WPC Presidium in Havana. The participants in the meeting spoke with concern of the new threats to international security which emanate first and foremost from the militarist, hegemonist U.S. policy.

Dangerous Principles

It is common knowledge that the international situation depends largely on the policy of the USSR and the United States and on the status of relations between them. How do things stand across the ocean, where the American administration--not so new now--is formulating its policy?

That policy can now be judged not only by statements but also by practical steps, legislative bills and visits by high-ranking Washington envoys to various parts of the world, such as the recent trips by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger to West Europe, by Secretary of State A. Haig to the Near East and by his adviser C. Crocker to Africa. Unfortunately these practical foreign policy steps not only failed to dispel the concern of the peace-loving public but, on the contrary, increased it. The facts show that people in the capital of the main capitalist power are stubbornly trying to implement a course of undermining international detente, whipping up the arms race and shamelessly interfering in sovereign peoples' internal affairs.

The events of the week under review provide additional confirmation of this. Pentagon Chief C. Weinberger delivered a lengthy militarist statement the other day. In an interview for Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES newspaper he called for the creation of new intercontinental nuclear missiles, more powerful than the present Minutemans. He announced that the American Government intends to step up the program of creation and deployment of the MX mobile ICBM. The head of America's military department indicated the need to elaborate a "coordinated plan" with the West European allies in order to ensure "rapid intervention" in the region of the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

When it is a question of satisfying the Pentagon's appetites (as opposed to fulfilling promises to the people), the Washington politicians' deeds do not diverge from their words. There has been no period in American history when the military budget has increased so rapidly in peacetime. Only 2 years ago it amounted to $140 billion, and seemed huge. It is projected at $226 billion for fiscal 1981-82. In 1986, if the military-industrial complex gets what it wants, it will be $367 billion. It is planned to throw nearly $1.5 trillion onto the fires of the senseless arms race in only 5 years!

As news agencies report, this week the Pentagon examined a new project for the deployment of MX mobile ICMB's whose implementation will cost a minimum of $50 billion.

As well as the deployment of offensive weapons, people in the Pentagon on the banks of the Potomac have also been preoccupied with reviewing policy in the sphere of antimissile facilities, which threatens to unleash an arms race in yet another sphere.

Not a day goes by without another report on the training of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. Equipped with sophisticated arms and transport facilities, they (more than 200,000 servicemen)are being transformed into the strike instrument of American imperialism's interventionist policy. Their sphere of operation is southwest Asia, Africa, even the Arctic, their task is "to defend U.S. national interests," in the inflated interpretation of that concept, which includes the American monopolies' claim to control sovereign countries' natural wealth.

Practical actions require substantiation and thought. This purpose is served by the various "doctrines" emerging from deep within the Washington government apparatus and the so-called "think tanks." Thus the year of Truman's presidency saw the emergence of the "containment policy," under Eisenhower there was the "strategy of massive nuclear retaliation," under Kennedy--the "flexible response" and under Carter--the "doctrine of limited nuclear war." And Reagan's people do not want to lag behind their predecessors. As the American newspapers report, the Republican administration has begun to formulate its own military strategy by which the Pentagon will be guided in the coming years. According to the New York TIMES, while continuing to place the emphasis on strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, the "new strategy" also provides for the waging of "a prolonged conflict using conventional arms in several regions of the world at the same time." It requires a considerable increase in resources for arms, transportation facilities and personnel training, and giving further encouragement to the military industry.

As you can see, there is nothing new in the "new strategy." It is overtly aggressive, imperialist and neocolonialist in nature. But after all, these are not the times of Theodore Roosevelt or even Harry Truman. The role of world policeman, which was beyond U.S. power then, is all the more unrealistic today.

The methods of pressure, threats and diktat are useless in our day, in whatever foreign policy sphere they are applied. Moreover, they are boomeranging against the initiators of "power diplomacy." This is indicated by the decision just announced by the White House on the lifting of the embargo imposed by the previous administration on grain deliveries to the USSR, which has done great harm to American farmers.

The Spring Offensive

Washington's attempts to erase the positive achievements of the seventies along the paths of detente and to plunge the world back into the times of the cold war are meeting growing resistance. Increasingly wide circles of the international public are coming out against the American hawks' dangerous hegemonist plans. This upsurge in antiwar sentiments is particularly notable at present in Europe, whose peoples know better than anyone what war is. The question of the new American medium-range nuclear missile systems has been at the center of bitter debates.

The decision on the production and deployment of 572 new American nuclear missiles was foisted on West Europe at a NATO session in December 1979. In order to sweeten the dangerous pill and quell the wave of protests already arising at that time, the United States promised at the same time to hold talks with the Soviet Union on limiting European nuclear arsenals. On closer inspection NATO's "dual decision" proved one sided. The promise to hold talks was very much like a figleaf covering the obvious nakedness of the imperialists' latest attempt to achieve a change in the balance of forces in their favor at any price.

Recent steps by the Reagan administration have reinforced West Europeans still more in this assessment. At a session of NATO defense ministers held the other day C. Weinberger stated frankly that he is against talks, and as his "justification" for this he used some kind of "threats to Poland from the Soviet Union."

The Pentagon chief's remarks caused a sharp reaction in the countries which have been given the unenviable honor of becoming launch pads for the American missiles. Even supporters of the "dual decision"--among the FRG leaders, for instance--became agitated. The American secretary's revelations put them in a difficult position.

In order to defuse the criticial sentiments U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig considered it necessary to "correct" Weinberger. He stated that "in the near future" the United States intends to begin "preliminary talks" with the Soviet Union "on the resumption of talks concerning the limitation of nuclear arsenals in Europe." The West European public is put on its guard by American press commentaries interpreting the State Department's step as a tactical maneuver.

The fallacious logic of the Pentagon and NATO--"arm in order to disarm"--is rejected by reasonable people. The more so as the world has a concrete, businesslike, just means of lessening military confrontation and strengthening security in Europe. This path was clearly laid down in the report of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 26th party congress and was again reaffirmed in his speech at the 16th PCZ Congress. The Soviet Union is in favor of strengthening confidence-building measures in Europe. It proposes the imposition of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missile facilities on the continent by NATO countries and the USSR and the creation thereby of a more favorable atmosphere for talks aimed at reducing such facilities. This important initiative met with a positive response in broad political circles and among the public in West Europe--and not only in Europe.

At present the American newspapers are writing about the Europeans' reluctance to march in step with the transatlantic corporal and about their desire to preserve detente and develop mutually advantageous East-West relations. On the "Old Continent" the movement by millions of people against the nuclear threat and for peace, detente and the consolidation of international security is widening and gathering strength. A real spring offensive!

Britain, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway--workers and housewives, communists and social democrats, trade union activists and representatives of religious organizations march in the ranks of antiwar demonstrations. The movement of peace supporters, merging with the growing actions by working people in capitalist countries in support of their social and economic rights, is becoming a substantial barrier in the path of imperialist reaction's reckless plans. The unvarying policy of peace implemented by the USSR and the other socialist community countries and the scale of the peoples' struggle are strengthening people's belief that the threat of war will be dispelled and that the revolutionary renewal of the world will continue.

GROMYKO LETTER TO WALDHEIM ON DISARMAMENT

LD282046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The following letter of the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on the question of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, was handed over to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim by the USSR permanent representative at the United Nations on April 27.

Esteemed Mr Secretary General,

The Soviet Union's considerations on questions pertaining to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, to be held in 1982, are being expounded in this reply to your inquiry.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, the significance of the above-mentioned international forum is all the greater in that preparations for it are beginning in conditions of a largely complicated international situation.

The continuing stockpiling of armaments, including the most dangerous types--nuclear, outrun the efforts to restrain this process. Negotiations on a number of specific issues of limitation of arms and of disarmament were interrupted or suspended, by no means through the fault of the Soviet side. This also refers to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic arms.

In these conditions, the task of curbing the arms race becomes even more pressing. What is required is an all-out invigoration of efforts of the states, aimed at attaining practical results in this field.

The UN role in maintaining international peace and security, its contirbution to the quest of solution of questions of limitation of the arms race and of disarmament are duly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

The first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament held in 1978 did, in our view, useful work in this direction.

The Soviet Union took the most active part in preparations for and the holding of that session. The concluding document, adopted by that session, laid a good foundation for actions of states in the sphere of disarmament for years to come.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1728 GMT on 28 April adds the following: "The Soviet Union is one of the first to have responded to the decision of the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, and put forward a number of proposals aimed at ending the arms race. They were set forth in a generalised form in the letter of the foreign minister of the USSR to the UN secretary general, dated April 11, 1980, on tasks of the second decade of disarmament and in the memorandum 'For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security,' which was submitted to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly. All those proposals, many of them approved by the United Nations, still stand. At the recent 26th CPSU Congress General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev put forward a broad package of new constructive proposals on questions of limitation of arms and military detente."]

Those are our proposals on nuclear missiles and conventional armaments, ground troops, naval and air forces, on the situation in Europe in the Middle East, Near East, and the Far East, on measures of both political and military character. All these proposals have one aim in common, one striving in common--to do the utmost in order to ward off the threat of a nuclear war from peoples, to preserve peace on earth.

The United Nations Organization could discharge a major role in bringing about some of the new Soviet proposals.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament can and should give a fresh impetus to negotiations on specific, pressing issues of limitation of armaments and of disarmament. It is also important that it should become a milestone on the way towards convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

As to the agenda of the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly, in the opinion of the Soviet Union it should envisage a general exchange of opinions on the state of affairs in the sphere of limitation of arms and on the course of realization of the decisions of the first special session of the General Assembly, the discussion of new initiatives of the UN member-states, adoption of a relevant concluding document or documents.

If all UN member-states display a responsible approach and the necessary political will, the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament will be able to largely help restrain the dangerous arms race. This particularly refers to strategic weapons. The Soviet Union, on its part, is ready to promote this in every way.

We have broadcast the text of the letter from USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko to UN Secretary General Waldheim on the question of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

WEST URGED TO RESPOND TO BREZHNEV SUMMIT PROPOSAL

LD290845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 81 p 4

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and A. Toikunov: "The Ball Is in the West's Court"]

[Excerpts] New York, April--The new peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress were received with great interest at UN headquarters in New York. Any unbiased person can see that they are not only consonant with but fully accord with the deeds and tasks of this international organization which, according to its Charter, is designed to serve as an instrument of peace whose activities should be geared toward "saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

For understandable reasons the proposal advancing the idea of convening a special session of the Security Council with the participation of the council member-states' top leaders--in which, obviously, leaders of other states could also take part if they wished--attracted particular attention in UN circles. Such a session would be useful "for finding keys to improving the international atmosphere and preventing war," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared from the congress rostrum.

Noteworthy in this connection is the statement made by UN Secretary General K. Waldheim, who immediately after Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the congress essentially voiced support for this Soviet proposal. In his view, it "accords with the UN Charter and serves the interests of cooperation among council members."

Representatives of a number of states expressed similar views to your correspondents.

Finland's Permanent Representative at the United Nations I. Pastinen said: "We welcome L.I. Brezhnev's proposal. It is in just such a complex situation as the present one, when the arms race is spiralling upwards once again and tension is mounting in many regions, that such a high-level dialogue within the United Nations is needed. Our country supports a dialogue at UN Security Council level. Its role today must be increased still further.

GDR Permanent Representative at the United Nations P. Florin stated: "The initiative put forward by the Soviet Union that a special session of the Security Council be convened to find ways of radically improving the international atmosphere fully accords with the international community's desire to increase in accordance with the UN Charter the Security Council's role as the United Nations most important organ in the struggle to maintain peace. It is therefore the duty of all statesmen to give this initiative their most serious attention and to help bring it to fruitation."

CSSR Representative (I. Strounek) said: "In the forum of the Security Council the international community could discuss the problem of curbing the arms race. This is the most urgent problem of modern times. Of course, such a session requires thorough preparation, but the socialist community countries will certainly not stand in its way. They have something to say. It is up to the West to respond."

Hungary's Permanent Representative P. Racz: "The present international atmosphere and the need to solve extremely acute international problems place new tasks before the United Nations. Convening a special session of the Security Council with the participation of the leaders of the council member-states could be an important step in this direction. The range of participants in this session could be enlarged. This is what the Soviet Union is urging."

Panamanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Illucea: "My country considers that there is a possibility of successfully resolving many worrying problems and international conflicts at a Security Council session at the level of heads of state or government, as L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has proposed."

Unfortunately, official circles in the NATO countries, especially the United States, are being slow to expressing a clear and definite view on this Soviet proposal. It is no accident that observers are forming the impression that these circles are afraid of exposing themselves in the world public's eyes by adopting a negative position and would therefore like to ignore this initiative and to shelve its consideration.

Yet there is no time to lose. If it is to produce positive results, a special high-level session of the Security Council must be thoroughly prepared. This was also pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress.

So the ball is now in the West's court.

## IZVESTIYA SCORES KIRKPATRICK 'LECTURE' ON NAMIBIA

LD290857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder": "Kirkpatrick Lectures"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by A. Nikanorov]

[Text] J. Kirkpatrick, the present U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has distinguished herself once again. Still fresh in the memory is her meeting--as scandalous as it was warm--with a delegation of top army and intelligence officers of the racist Pretoria regime visiting the United States. That meeting aroused a storm of indignation and protest among representatives of African countries in the international community. However, the former professor of Georgetown University did not draw the lessons from that affair.

The Security Council is now sitting in New York, discussing the question of the occupation of Namibia. The overwhelming majority of delegates resolutely condemned the stand of the United States and other Western powers which patronize the apartheid regime. The secretary for international relations of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], which is recognized by the United Nations as the Namibian people's only legitimate representative, emphasized that the purpose of such a strategy is to undermine SWAPO's armed struggle and remove the solution of the Namibian question from the UN framework. Many other participants in the debate adhere to a similar assessment.

Mrs Kirkpatrick could hold out no longer. She mounted the platform and in her characteristic didactic tone gave an entire lecture on what must and must not be done. Of course, she said that Washington is seeking to "create an independent and democratic Namibia." But here she cynically made it clear that when it comes around to a vote the United States will veto any demand for comprehensive obligatory sanctions to be applied against Pretoria.

Never mind that African countries advocate such measures. Never mind that the Nonaligned Movement recently came out in favor of them. Since we must save our friends--and this is what the White House now considers the leaders of racism in the Republic of South Africa to be--we can forget about the right to independence of an entire people.

REAGAN ECONOMIC ADDRESS TO CONGRESS EXAMINED

LD290718 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr, TASS--President Reagan, speaking on Tuesday at a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, urged the Congress to approve his economic programme and budget. As is known, the draft federal budget for the 1982 fiscal year, prepared by the present administration, provides for a 25 percent cut in expenditures on social needs and for increasing arms spending to $226 billion.

It follows from the President's speech that the new administration has little to show for its efforts in the economic field during its 3 months in office. Inflation rates make as before a 2-digit figure, almost 8 million people are out of work and the hourly wages of an average worker with inflation taken into account are now below what they were 6 months ago. Over 6,000 enterprises have gone bankrupt during the period.

Nor could President Reagan say anything encouraging to the Americans about the prospects of a quick economic recovery. He said that recovery will not come soon because of the gravity of ailment in the American economy, he said.

In the opinion of the local press the purpose of Reagan's speech was first of all to exploit for political ends the public sympathy with the President, aroused by the attempt on his life. Howard Baker, the leader of the Republican Senate majority, told pressmen today after his talk with the President that there was no need for Reagan's speech and that it was made only to show that the President is well and is in control of the administration.

ADMINISTRATION'S FIRST '100 DAYS' REVIEWED

LD282145 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Setunskiy writes: There is a tradition in the United States to review the first hundred days of the new administration in power. It does not usually take more than this period for its policy to take a certain shape.

This year the summing up was made a little more difficult by the fact that the attempt on President Reagan's life caused him to stop his activity for some time. One can nevertheless draw a picture of the administration's policy.

The core of its home policy is the widely publicized economic "recovery" programme. The rate of inflation remains very high, the Federal Budget is ill-balanced and the jobless army numbers some 8 million.

Very many economists doubt, however, that the White House package of measures to curb inflation and balance the budget through heavy cuts in social spending, may turn out to be helpful. The thing is that a massive parallel increase has been planned in military spending, which should reach an unseen level of 226.3 billion dollars in the 1982 fiscal year.

As far as the foreign policy is concerned, it is not clear yet who decides it. Officials in the Reagan administration sometimes make contradictory statements.

What these statements have in common, however, is that they have no constructive elements in them, and neither do the administration's practical steps. There is too much of the cold war spirit in them, as there can hardly be a different evaluation of the United States refusal to accept a moratorium on the deployment and replacement of middle-range nuclear missiles in Europe, its line to freeze the SALT process and build up American military presence throughout the world. It seems that some people in Washington would like to bury detente and replace it by the policy of heightening international tensions.

This negative course, based on attempts at confrontation with the Soviet Union, has not helped the administration gain in prestige. On the contrary, it has aroused strong criticism, including in West European countries, which, unlike the United States, want continuation of detente and East-West talks.

Washington does not seem to care about what West Europeans say and is whipping up the arms race, disguising it with the intention to bridge the armaments gap. In reality, however, the United States seeks unilateral military superiority over the USSR in order to be able to build its relations with the Soviet Union from the position of strength and dictate its will.

The advocates of such a policy should remember, however, that it is impossible to reach superiority over the Soviet Union for the simple reason that it will never allow that. It is clear that all attempts to talk with the Soviet Union in a language of threats are futile. One should hope that those who decide the U.S. policy will finally realize that the current line has no prospects, and will take a more sober look at things. This might make it possible to decrease international tensions and create favourable conditions for active Soviet-American dialogue at all levels.

UNION OFFICIAL HITS 'PROVOCATIVE' POLICY ON POLAND

LD281013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Obvious Hypocrisy"]

[Text] San Francisco, 21 Apr--J. Herman, president of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, has condemned the U.S. administration's policy with respect to the events in Poland. In an article in the labor union newspaper he has assessed this policy as a "cheap and provocative attempt" to use the Polish events "with a view to stepping up international tension in the spirit of the cold war."

According to Herman, "The unexpected enthusiasm which the U.S. Government has suddenly displayed for the rights of labor unions in other countries" is hypocritical. This hypocrisy is obvious because, he stressed, "The United States maintains the warmest relations with regimes like the Chilean, South Korean and Salvadoran ones which fiercely suppress trade unions and have killed an untold number of trade union activists in those countries."

'HYPOCRISY' OF SUPPORT FOR SOLIDARITY SCORED

LD280931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Hypocritical Ballyhoo"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr--"Does it not seem strange to you that American 'big business' is lavishing praise on the Polish 'Solidarity and is at the same time spending millions of dollars per year in order to prevent American working people from uniting in genuinely free and independent labor unions? American companies employ consultants and experts for the sole purpose of inventing all sorts of new tricks to prevent the creation of labor unions." Those words from a letter to the editors of the Baltimore SUN by American worker (D. Shmenner) show the hypocrisy of the vocal propaganda campaign initiated in the United States in support of the leaders of "Solidarity", who pride themselves on their independence.

The hypocrisy of the calls for a "free trade union movement" with which the newfound "friends of the Polish workers" from Wall Street and the banks of the Potomac mask their subversive activity is particularly evident in the light of the rightless situation of tens of millions of workers in the United States itself, where only 20 percent of hired workers belong to labor unions.

The disorganized workers are doomed to being deprived of rights and are subjected to the hardest exploitation. They are deprived of the opportunity to conclude collective contracts guaranteeing a tolerable wage, labor protection and disability compensation, and are compelled to work for a pittance on pain of dismissal. Attempts by workers to organize themselves into trade unions meet with a decisive rebuff from the powers that be.

U.S. ZIONISTS' STANCE ON POLAND ATTACKED

LD281521 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 9

[Report by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Anatoliy Mamakov under the rubric "Hello, New York!": "...And Zionists Too"]

[Text] It was late at night but someone in New York could not sleep. He had a great desire to phone the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent's office. And he did just that. Establishing that he had dialed the right number, he switched from broken English to Russian. He came out with vile abuse, clearly intimating physical violence.

The nightowl wanted to remain anonymous and at the same time to frighten me, apparently unaware that only a few days before I had been threatened with psychological terror if I wrote in the paper about my visit to the "Free Poland" organization and my conversation with its boss, former Gestapo agent Hanff. But since the material has been published (see LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 13, 1981) let us get down to business....

If only everyone here acted with such down-to-earth directness! Far more experienced forces are now participating in the massive campaign to undermine the socialist foundations in Poland and their methods are much more sophisticated and insidious. They adopt a low profile but are very active. But sometimes even they have to operate in the open.

Recently a delegation from the World Jewish Congress led by its general secretary, Rigner, visited the Polish Embassy in Washington. The uninvited guests expressed their "concern" at events in Poland since they perceived in them "manifestations of antisemitism." In the same arrogant way they demanded that the Polish Government publicly condemn the "actions of elements trying to discredit Solidarity by accusing it of Zionism."

Among themselves the Zionists express their feelings and political evaluations much more freely. The other day, Mark Krug, one of the leaders of a Zionist organization in Chicago, urged his fellowship to keep a very close eye on the course of events in Poland for they "concern the vitally important interests of Jews in Europe and America." Admitting sympathy for "the leaders of the movement to undermine the Polish Communist Government," he bluntly stated that the "anticommunist and anti-Soviet aspect of the movement guarantees its leaders the support of the United States and Western Europe."

Irving (Kristol) from the magazine COMMENTARY went even further, urging the U.S. administration and U.S. intelligence services to more actively "destabilize the situation in Eastern Europe"--in other words, to arrange the overthrow of the socialist system.

It is obvious, surely, that calculations of that kind are bound to fail.

HAIG REMARKS ON GRAIN EMBARGO, HUMAN RIGHTS

Lifting of Embargo

LD290650 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr, TASS--The U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, made a statement here yesterday in connection with President Reagan's decision to lift the embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union. The secretary of state admitted that the embargo had become a heavy burden for American farmers who suffered huge losses. He said such measures were damaging to the United States as well.

At Human Rights Commission

LD281803 Moscow in English to North America 2330 GMT 27 Apr 81

[News analyst Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Text] Although the Secretary of State Alexander Haig addressed the so-called Trilateral Commission of Human Rights more than 3 weeks ago, the contents of his speech (?were announced) to the press much later. [Passage indistinct]. Our news analyst Vladimir Teplov expresses his views on the issue, and here's what he writes:

[Passage indistinct] In this part of the speech Mr Haig was replying to criticism from the right, for it is a known fact that the administration's purely symbolic posture concerning a number of dictator regimes and their policies regarding human rights causes dissatisfaction among the rightist circles in the United States. They regarded that posture as a threat to U.S. position in the regions where White House policy is a policy based on support for oppressive regimes.

Mr Haig apparently managed to convince his audience that the widely-publicized statement on human rights made by representatives of the administration did not pose any threat to the reactionary regimes. However, this is by far not the main aspect of the state secretary's speech. Its essence is above all that Washington continues its demagogical human rights stance against the background of support for repressive regimes guilty of committing crimes against their own people.

The current administration apparently intends to conduct the same policy on human rights issues as the previous one. Still, there is one significant difference. The Democratic administration tried, though without any success, to present the human rights issue as an expression of U.S. mentality, an inalienable feature of the American way of life. Precisely such an approach forced the men in Washington to augment their so-called concern for human rights, a campaign spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other countries friendly with it with gestures against dictator regimes. But the current administration is interested in the human rights issue solely as an instrument of struggle against socialist countries.

Revealing in this regard, for instance, is the stand taken by the U.S. delegation at the Madrid forum of country participants of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The head of the U.S. delegation, Mr Max Kampelman, used every opportunity to make allegations about human rights violations in the USSR and other socialist countries. He kept resorting to concoctions but never condemned the real violations of human rights that are taking place in America and in countries that are U.S. allies. For instance, he didn't say a word about the mass terror in Ulster or the Berufsverbot that is the victimization of progressives practiced in the FRG.

Now Mr Alexander Haig is trying to find a legal basis for this policy of double standards.

COMMENTS ON PLANS FOR PERSIAN GULF COMMAND

LD281644 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 28 Apr 81

[By TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr, TASS--As already reported, the Pentagon has announced its intention to create a single command for the Persian Gulf on the basis of the Rapid Deployment Forces. It is asserted in Washington that the main aim of this command will be to protect the oil interests of the United States against a so-called "Soviet menace."

The step taken by the Pentagon should be viewed in the context of the present foreign policy of the United States. It is known that certain circles of the United States having unlimited hegemonistic aspirations and gambling on power politics, proclaimed vast areas of the world to be the "spheres of U.S. vital interests." It is known that this hegemonistic concept is not of a theoretical but of purely practical nature.

Rejecting the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at the normalization of the situation in the Near and Middle East and in Asia, the United States is increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean. It is sabre-rattling off the shores of sovereign petroleum-producing states of the Persian Gulf zone, continues an undeclared war on independent Afghanistan, tries to turn Pakistan into its military and political bridgehead.

The New York TIMES reported a few days ago that the Pentagon is working out plans aimed at adjusting its militaristic activity to its global military-political strategy.

The Pentagon's statement that has been mentioned shows that the first step in this direction has already been taken.

The decision made by the U.S. Department of Defence confirms that Washington is not going to end the unrestrained increase of its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone. It intends to continue exerting military and political pressure on independent states situated in the zone and, resorting to the hackeyed myth about a (?nonexistent) "Soviet menace," to interfere brazenly in their affairs. This is further evidence of the dangerous hegemonistic nature of the United States' foreign policy.

## COON'S REMARKS ABOUT AID FOR PAKISTAN REPORTED

LD281732 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Report by TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 28 Apr, TASS--The United States Government has resorted to concrete steps to widen the military-economic support for Pakistan to turn it into a bridegehead for the implementation of the U.S. strategic hegemonistic designs in south west Asia. Speaking at a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Jane Coon urged the legislators not to obstruct the administration's demands for deliveries of U.S. armaments to Pakistan. She asserted that a strong and confident Pakistan is of vital importance for the assurance of the interests of the United States and its allies in the area. The speech of the representative of the U.S. State Department showed also that official Washington views favourably Islamabad's wishes to get nuclear weapons.

When Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi recently visited the United States, the sides agreed that Islamabad will be given in the 1982 financial year credits of 400 million dollars for the purchases of U.S. armaments and of 100 million dollars for economic aid. But the speech made by J. Coon in the Congress showed that this will not limit the U.S. backing for the military regime of Ziaul Haq. The representative of the State Department stated outright that the Reagan administration intends to discuss with Pakistan a more substantial long-term programme of aid, above all military aid, and to make a number of concrete requests to the Congress later.

Washington's lavishness is not for nothing. It is no secret that Pakistan serves as the main base for aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the aggression that is master-minded and encouraged by the United States.

## U.S. PLANS FOR SPACE-BASED MILITARY TECHNOLOGY HIT

LD281525 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 24 Apr 81 pp 12-14

[Yu. Listvinov article: "Pentagon's Orbits"]

[Excerpt] Today's American space program is characterized by a concentration of effort with a view to securing the capacity to operate in near-earth space.

As American experts point out, the creation of a fleet of reusable "shuttle" aircraft is to sharply increase the potential for launching useful cargoes into orbit. Whereas in 1975 this U.S. potential did not exceed 20 tons, by the mid-eighties it is to stand at roughly 600 tons a year. Add one more fact to this: Before the end of the eighties the shuttles will have made more than 100 flights, so that the total weight of the freight that can be launched into space will approach 3,000 tons. And Washington does not hide the fact that a considerable proportion of this freight will have a military purpose.

The fate of the shuttle program was decided during debates in Congress in the summer of 1971. The scales tilted in the shuttle's favor largely thanks to the fact that the legislators had no doubts as to the program's "military expediency." The U.S. national interest, a senator declared at the time, insistently demands the creation of space ferries, and he explained: If we can secure the means to launch sizable military cargoes into space, perhaps it will prove feasible to defend that interest from space.

The Pentagon also speaks of the shuttle with equal frankness. It has been publicly announced that the Defense Department has decided that the entire shuttle-related activity of the army, the navy and the air force will be coordinated by a specially created "space command." Citing highly placed sources, AIR FORCE MAGAZINE confirms: The Pentagon regards the shuttle almost as its own private motor transport. And NEWSWEEK magazine has even maintained that the shuttle might become the most powerful potential U.S. weapon and that it is fated to release a whole swarm of "ultranuclear" genies, as from a bottle.

What am I talking about? This is what. The emergence of nuclear weapons--the atom and hydrogen bomb--preceded the creation of ballistic missiles. It so happened that the fundamentally new means of destruction already existed by the time fundamentally new delivery vehicles had been created. The process of developing space weapon systems is moving in the opposite direction. It is possible for the time being to speak only of the mergence of fundamentally new delivery vehicles. There do not yet exist any strategic means of destruction of the new, "postnuclear generation." The United States is making an effort to fill this gap. It is gambling in one instance on the development and design of superpowerful emitters of beamed light energy--lasers.

Since the early seventies high-ranking Pentagon spokesmen have repeatedly declared that the creation of laser weapons is no longer only the subject of theoretical research. The emergence of a new "superweapon" can be expected by the end of the eighties. The stage of designing superpowerful and relatively compact high-energy laser devices has been reached. Consequently, given the existence of spacecraft with a sufficiently, large freight capacity, such devices may appear in earth orbit in the foreseeable future.

For what purpose? G. Hansen, assistant secretary of the air force, once frankly declared: The possession of such a weapon will enable the United States to destroy Soviet counterstrike ballistic missiles over the territory of the USSR or over those parts of the world ocean where they will be launched from submarines.

In recent years such plans have become still more specific. It is reported that with the help of the shuttle system it will be possible to create an entire network of combat stations equipped with laster devices. For this, in the opinion of American specialists, it will be sufficient to launch approximately 20 such stations into polar orbits 5,000 km above the earth. And 10 devices would suffice if deployed at altitudes of 10,000 km. By implementing such a plan, AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY emphasizes, the United States will be able to keep any point on the planet in its sights.

As reported in the American press, helicopters, aircraft and even missiles have been brought down under test conditions with the help of experimental (still cumbersome and inefficient) laser devices. Designs which are supposed to be more efficient and lighter are in the pipeline. It is planned to start the first trials of laser weapons in space in 1982. And these are not just plans. The American astronauts tested a sight for laser guns on Columbia's very first flight.

For the "star wars" the United States is also stepping up its effort to create various space interceptors. One of the first such systems to function experimentally was tested by the Pentagon, as President L. Johnson declared, back in the fall of 1964. Early in 1968 R. McNamara, who was then defense secretary, confirmed: The United States possesses within certain limits the ability to intercept and destroy Soviet satellites. However, the greatest attention of observers was attracted by the reports which appeared in April 1977 of the Pentagon's report to Congress on its secret program to create means of destroying Soviet satellites. Taking account of the growing significance of military operations in space, the report emphasized, the program's development will be expedited in order to deploy an interception system by 1982. Evidently realizing that such plans are counter to the provisions of the treaty on the principles of states' activity in the exploration and use of space, which the United States has signed, the report's authors asked that the information on the creation of antisatellite systems on no account be made public.

The increasing frequency of leaks of reports on the U.S. development of antisatellite systems attests, however, that the Pentagon is ignoring the recommendation. In the context of the policy of fueling tension the making public of supposedly sensational American achievements in this field has become commonplace. It is no surprise that even now Washington does not hide the plans for the military exploitation of the shuttles. At the same time the military-technical and combat characteristics of the projected interceptors are top secret. The American press has carried only hints that the original idea of mechanically destroying enemy satellites (by means, for example, of discharging tiny steel balls or other solid particles at the target in intersecting orbits) has now given way to plans to equip interceptor satellites with laser means of destruction or special electronic apparatus. Such "killer satellites" could be launched into orbits close to the orbits of the enemy satellites to be obstructed or could even be docked with the latter without having any noticeable effect on their locational or orbital characteristics. By using this special feature, American specialists point out, operations to "take out" enemy satellites, that is, to virtually destroy them, could be effected in such a way that their going out of commission would appear as an ordinary breakdown resulting from natural causes.

Without going into details of other American projects for the militarization of space, it can be said that one way or another they are all consonant with the idea of achieving decisive U.S. superiority and with plans to create "first strike" weapons. However, as history testifies, the task of achieving such superiority is practically unrealizable. The Soviet Union's scientific, technical and economic potential enables it to maintain equal positions in any military-technical race imposed on our country.

But does the earth, overloaded with weapons, need the space orbits of war? Mankind long ago answered this rhetorical question.

INDIRA GANDHI RECEIVES SOVIET MARSHAL OGARKOV

LD281556 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Apr, TASS--India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has received today Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defence minister, chief of the General Staff, who is currently on an official visit here.

The talks covered issues pertaining to Indian-Soviet relations and the situation in the region.

Present at the meeting were India's Minister of State for Defence Shivraj V. Patil, chief of staff of the Indian Army Lieutenant General O.P. Malhotra, USSR Ambassador to India Yuliy Vorontsov.

PRAVDA CITES KARMAL ON DEFENSE OF DRA REVOLUTION

LD281411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Apr--The Afghan revolution was the result of the development of a national liberation movement in the country and was carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, said in an address to Afghan Army officers and men in the city of Jalalabad, in the center of Nangarhar Province in southeast Afghanistan.

The prime historical task now facing the Afghan people, he stressed, is to bring the national democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution to a victorious conclusion.

He spoke highly of the prompt and selfless international assistance given to the people of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and stressed that, were it not for that assistance, a revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan would not exist today.

The Afghan leader exhorted the Afghan people to rally to the April revolution's defense. As Karmal pointed out, international reaction, imperialism--headed by U.S. imperialism--Chinese hegemonism, Pakistan's militarist regime and Afghanistan's other enemies are trying to isolateit and to strangle the revolution. The April revolution is irreversible.

Despite all the obstacles, last year was relatively successful from the economic viewpoint. We can say with complete confidence that we achieved successes in fulfilling the set plans and tasks.

The Afghan leader spoke highly of the DRA people's Armed Forces, stressing in the process that the present Afghan Army differs from the old ones--it is the Afghan people's liberating army and an army of the new type in the broad common front of the forces of peace, freedom and progress.

In conclusion Karmal called on all the country's working people and the heroic people's armed forces to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the April revolution, to rebuff the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction which have unleashed an undeclared war against Afghanistan and to defend their motherland's freedom and independence.

IZVESTIYA MARKS DRA REVOLUTION'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY

LD291001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kondrashov under the rubric "International Week of Solidarity with Afghanistan": "Thwarting the Intrigues of Reaction"]

[Text] Moscow--Ancient Afghanistan has been undergoing historic changes. Over the 3 years that passed since the April revolution, the Afghan people, under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], have attained significant successes in carrying out fundamental socioeconomic transformations in developing science and culture."

The April revolution opened broad vistas for a new free life for the courageous and industrious Afghan people. The people's power that became consolidated in Afghanistan enjoys support of the broadest strata of the population, each new step in the onward advance of the people of that country along the lines of progress is the cause of sincere satisfaction of all real friends of the DRA.

The sentiments of fraternal friendship toward the young republic were demonstrated with special force once again in the course of the international week of solidarity with Afghanistan which was held by decision of the World Peace Council starting 21 April. The Soviet people, the peoples of other countries of the socialist community, peace champions and the progressive forces in all parts of the world voiced their solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan people for building a democratic society, for overcoming socio-economic backwardness.

At the same time the powerful voice of friends of new Afghanistan was heard during these days. They resolutely denounced the policy of blackmail and aggression which was provoked against the DRA by imperialist circles of the United States and its allies, and also the Beijing hegemonists and the militarist regime of Pakistan. The enemies of Afghanistan with the help of hired assassins and bandits, terrorists and saboteurs are waging an undeclared war against the young republic. International reaction seeks to isolate and stifle the revolution. The Washington administration officially declared its support of counterrevolutionary organizations which come out against the Afghan people. The U.S. ruling circles bear grave responsibility for the terroristic acts which are being committed by these organizations which receive arms and money from Washington.

The Afghan people, who are faced with very important tasks for building a new society in the country based on the principles of social progress and justice, a society free from man's exploitation on man, are vitally interested in peace. The Afghan Government's 14 May 1980 proposal on holding talks with Iran and Pakistan with a view to regulating the events relating to the DRA met with a broad positive international response. The Afghan Government's peace-loving foreign policy is undoubtedly helping to strengthen that country's prestige in the world arena.

Under the PDPA's leadership the people of Afghanistan are waging a hard struggle for a bright future. The country's progressive forces have attained great successes in their historic fight against the dying past. But still to be resolved are many tasks whose complexity is being artificially aggravated by the enemies of the Afghan revolution who are vainly trying to reverse the wheel of history.

Peace-loving Afghanistan has many real friends. Speaking recently in the city of Jalalabad, the center of Nangarhar Province, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, noted particularly the selfless and timely internationalist aid from the Soviet Union. The support from the progressive forces and their solidarity with the people of Afghanistan helped the young republic to withstand the onslaughts of imperialism. "The plans of Afghanistan's enemies have failed," L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The reasoned policy of the PDPA and Afghan government headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal--a policy according with the national interests--has strengthened the people's power."

Together with all progressive mankind Soviet people will continue to act on the side of the Afghan people who are defending their motherland's freedom and independence.

NEW ZEALAND'S DECISION TO LIFT GRAIN EMBARGO NOTED

LD290730 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Canberra, 29 Apr, TASS--The Government of New Zealand has decided to lift the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. This was announced in Wellington by Brian Talboys, New Zealand's minister of foreign affairs and overseas trade.

SIHANOUK SEEKS U.S. SUPPORT FOR 'UNITED FRONT'

LD290220 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 28 Apr 81

["Beijing's and Washington's Marked Card"--TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr, TASS--Having ended a series of meetings with Chinese leaders, Norodom Sihanouk, who recently moved from Pyongyang to Beijing, is now seeking broad American support in his subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In any case, as was reported by the UPI, last Saturday he discussed with the charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States in China, J. Roy, the question of American military deliveries to the motleyed anti-Kampuchean scum whom he intended to bring into a certain "united front." Sihanouk asked the American diplomat to accelerate deliveries of American arms and ammunition for struggle against the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council. Though from the American side, according to the news agency, no definite obligations were given, the door for such deliveries is open. And Sihanouk was told that his chances to receive American military aid would largely grow, if he was able to bring together under his guidance all anti-Kampuchean elements--from dyed-in-the wool monarchists to Pol Pot criminals.

Sihanouk is going out of himself [as received] to do so. But he wants American aid to be granted to him, so to say in advance. The more so that Beijing has already promised hin to supply certain types of armaments before the notorious "united front" is formed.

Sihanouk, who always lacked political principles, is ready to unite with Pol Pot thugs and with the help of Chinese and American arms to try to turn back the process of irreversible changes in Kampuchea. Sihanouk is in a hurry, since time works against him, against his Beijing masters and American supporters. In the talk with the American charge d'affaires he reportedly lamented that the positions of the Heng Samrin government in the People's Republic of Kampuchea continue strengthening both inside the country and internationally.

The Kampuchean people, who delivered themselves from the Pol Pot nightmares, and became the genuine masters of their country, are successfully building a new life. Elections to local organs of people's power have recently been held in the People's Republic of Kampuchea in conditions of freedom and democracy. In a few days' time, on May 1, elections will be held to the National Assembly, the supreme legislative body, which will endorse the draft of Kampuchea's first democratic constitution, which has now been submitted for nation-wide discussion.

Sihanouk, who sat snug in a fashionable mansion in Beijing for 5 years, when the sun over Kampuchea was obscured by the black shadow of American bombers, now wants American and Chinese arms to be again directed against the Kampuchean people, against the freedom and independence they have won.

No designs of the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will be able to break the determination of the Kampuchean people to advance forward by the chosen path of democracy, peace and progress.

BEGINNING OF POLISH PARTY PLENUM REPORTED

LD290918 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr, TASS--The tenth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party opened here today. Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, delivered a report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee titled "On the Party's Tasks Before the Ninth Congress of the PUWP."

The plenary meeting is to discuss draft these for the congress "Programme Principles for the Development of Socialist Democracy, Strengthening the PUWP'S Leading Role in Socialist Construction and Stabilization of the Social and Economic Situation in the Country," as well as changes and additions to the PUWP rules.

SHITIKOV COMMENTS ON POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

LD282322 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The evening edition of IZVESTIYA carries an interview with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, who visited Poland at the head of the delegation of Soviet people on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. We give the text of this interview as follows:

There were many meetings imbued with an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, Comrade Shitikov said. The Polish People's Republic is widely marking the 36th anniversary of the signing of the treaty. Solemn soirees and rallies, exhibitions and concerts, laying of wreaths at monuments to heroes of the joint struggle against fascism--all this has become one more proof of the indissoluble nature of the ties binding the peoples of the USSR and Poland.

For more than 30 years the Polish People's Republic and the USSR have been marching arm in arm, and it may safely be said that the fraternal alliance of the two countries based on the principles of socialist internationalism and relations of friendship and cooperation has consistently passed the test of time and confirmed their historic significance and correctness. The origins of these relations go back to the difficult days of the war storm when soldiers of the Soviet Army and the Polish forces together fought the hated enemy. They brought Poland the desired freedom and the guarantee of independence and a peaceful future. A high price had to be paid, something which immediately comes to mind when we see the graves of Soviet soldiers and officers who gave their lives for the liberation of the fraternal nation. There were more than 600,000 of them and their memory will live forever in the hearts of Poles.

The joint struggle against fascism has laid a firm foundation for the close friendship between our peoples. Not in the offices of diplomats but on the fields of the great liberation struggle was the treaty born which has become a turning point in relations between the Soviet Union and Poland, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said at a rally in Warsaw on 8 April 1965 on the occasion of the signing of the new, still valid Soviet-Polish treaty. The traditions of friendship are so strong precisely because they were shaped in the years of the joint struggle for the cause.

We had occasion to take part in the emotional rally in Chelm. This small town is known to all in Poland. It was the first town liberated from the yoke of the Nazi aggressors. Here the historic July Manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, which contained the program for the rebirth of Poland on the basis of new principles and the line of friendship with the Soviet Union, was proclaimed.

As the participants of the Chelm rally rightly stressed, this correct line helped the country to rise from the ruins, carry out basic social changes and enhance its international prestige, Aleksey Shitikov said.

Expressions of gratitude addressed to the Soviet people were heard at meetings with representatives of work forces in Krakow and Nowa Huta. With USSR aid the foundry combine named after Lenin has become a symbol of our friendship and cooperation. Moreover, the same can rightly be said about many other industrial enterprises in Poland. Some one-third of Polish industrial output now comes from enterprises, factories and combines built with the aid of the Soviet Union.

The Nowa Huta rally took place at the Lenin Monument. There is a natural, indissoluble bond between these two close and significant dates: the birthday of the revolution's great leader and the anniversary of the signing of the treaty commemorating the beginning of the new historic stage in relations between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. In line with other socialist countries the USSR and Poland are incorporating the ideas of Lenin.

Meaningful and sincere talks on the problems which concern the working people of Poland today were held at the agricultural machines factory in Poznan. Workers, engineers and activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society stressed that the rich experience of our cooperation is assuming today a particular significance and continues to serve the common cause of building socialism. It is rightly said that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

Meeting various people in the Polish People's Republic--workers, labor veterans, young people--we often heard from them expressions of sincere gratitude for the support given Poland by the Soviet Union, faithful to its internationalist duty. In this the working masses in Poland see genuine fraternal solidarity and faithfulness to the firm traditions of our cooperation.

It is well known that the enemies of the Polish People's Republic, which are acting both in the country and outside its borders, are trying to use the difficult situation of the Polish People's Republic for their own far-reaching aims; hostile to socialism. In addition, some people try to slander the cooperation of the two peoples. All these malicious ideas and aims are doomed to failure. The Polish working people know full well that only socialism serves their vital interests, and that that friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries constitute a firm guarantee of the Polish state's independence and sovereignty.

In this connection it is worth stressing the multifaceted activity carried out in the Polish People's Republic by the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, Aleksey Shitikov concluded. Numerous activists of this mass organization are consolidating the indissolubility of our alliance and faithfulness to the splendid tradition. By supporting itself on assistance from the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community Poland is capable of overcoming the difficulties which have arisen and of multiplying its socialist achievements.

POLISH-SOVIET SOLIDARITY IN WORLD WAR II RECALLED

LD290330 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Viktor Olenichev commentary]

[Text] On 1 September it will have been years since Poland was invaded by Hitlerite Germany. Almost 36 years have passed since the day victory was achieved over fascism.

An ever greater time span separates us from the last war; an ever decreasing number of those who took part in it and who witnessed it remain. Half of the Polish population is barely 30 years old. This generation only knows about this difficult period from books, films and from what their fathers and grandfathers have told them. Nonetheless, the war has not become for the Poles mere history, for it has caused wounds far too deep both to the country and its people and to almost every Polish family.

In April people pay their homage to the memory of those who fell in the battles for the liberation of Poland: soldiers of the Soviet Army, the Polish troops and participants in the resistance movement.

This year's April has been for the Poles not merely a month of remembrance. In connection with the complicated events, it has also been a reason for thinking seriously about the fate of the country. Recollections of the past and the experiences undergone once again enable one to assess the road travelled by socialist Poland and to realize to the full extent the importance of such undying values as liberty, independence, Soviet-Polish brotherhood in arms and alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. Let us hear what Gen Zygmunt Huszcza, who fought in World War II, had to say about this:

I belong to a generation which fought side by side with Soviet soldiers against fascism and stood at the birth of socialist Poland. We set along our road in May 1943 from Soviet territory, where the first division was formed, bearing the name Tadeusz Kosciuszko. We can appreciate our friendship with the Soviet people. The last war once again confirmed convincingly the correctness of Lenin's words that there is no freedom for Poland without the freedom of Russia. This truth is now understood not only by my generation but also by the youth, whom I often meet. It is especially important because there are people in the West who rely on Polish youth when drawing up their plans and who try to take advantage of the difficulties now being experienced by the whole country. An atmosphere of tension and unhealthy nervousness has been created around Poland. I am convinced, General Huszcza said in conclusion, that the PZPR will be able to lead the country along the road of stabilization. Poland was, is and will be a firm link of the Warsaw Pact, which guards our independence, peace and socialism.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS FRG 'CHARITY' FOR POLAND

LD281631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Grigoryants report: "False Benefactors"]

[Text] Bonn--In a kindergarten in Bad Godesberg, a suburb of the West German capital, the children have been told that in accordance with "Christian love for your neighbor" they must show concern for their "counterparts in Poland" and collect money, food and other goods for them. The little innocents set off home to wheedle pennies, groats and wornout clothes out of their mommies and daddies....

The policy of active interference in the internal affairs of the People's Poland is being implemented in various guises. But this one is particularly hypocritical. The broad campaign of petty financial aid pursues the goal of discrediting and humiliating Poland, presenting it in the most unfavorable light and slandering its socialist achievements.

Yet as sensible observers note, what Poland needs in order to overcome the difficulties which have arisen is not wornout shoes and bags of sugar, but calm and stability. But this is precisely what those who have launched the hypocritical charitable ba'lyhoo and who are secretly making use of all available channels of destabilize the situation in that country want for it least of all. Behind the advertising campaign are those who are giving encouraging slaps on the back to the extremists from Solidarity (read: KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee--Workers Defense Committee]), who are deliberately disrupting the country's economic life and exacerbating its difficulties. The subversive nature of this "trade union" activity is admitted even by West German observers. Thus a correspondent of the GENERAL-ANZEIGER newspaper writes from Warsaw: "The greatest danger emanates from the fact that Solidarity is paralyzing all the country's economic life. Its activity in the situation which has arisen is increasing the chaos, which is manifested in a sharp fall in Poland's total production."

But such objective assessments are a rarity. The general propaganda line is characterized by the stance of the leading bourgeois newspaper, FRANKFUETER ALLGEMEINE. It waxes lyrical about the activity of the FRG's charitable associations, which are sending food parcels to Poland, yet it openly calls for strikes. "Can production losses through strikes be very significant if the regime has to be taught a lesson?" the newspaper asks provocatively.

What is this but an open call for new strikes, for a struggle against people's power?

It must be stressed that the FRG bourgeois press continues to give intensive psychological support to the forces hostile to the people's system in Poland. Its services are also enjoyed by counterrevolutionary Polish elements, which use the pages of local newspapers and magazines to slander socialism, discredit leading party and state cadres and pester their Western patrons for assistance. The purpose of all that is being written and said by many FRG mass media is to persuade the country's public opinion to support the anti-socialist forces in Poland, whose subversive, anarchic activity by no means meets with understanding and sympathy among sensible FRG citizens.

At the same time the articles and broadcasts prepared there are regarded as direct encouragement for political strikes in Poland and hostile attacks on the Polish communists' party and on the constitutional foundations of the state, as scarcely veiled instructions to counterrevolutionaries. This applies particularly to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty--radio stations which are entrenched in Munich and operate on the resources of the American CIA. Every day, every hour the transatlantic radio voices carry out a campaign of communist-baiting, advertise Solidarity as a counterweight to the party and discredit Poland's relations with the Soviet Union.

If you think about it, this is nothing but an attempt by the FRG authorities to use their country's territory for a psychological war against a foreign state. How can Bonn's repeated official statements that the FRG is not interfereing in Poland's internal affairs be reconciled with its great forbearance with respect to the subversive actions of the Munich radio stations, which, as is known, also transmit coded instructions to the Polish underground?

The anti-Polish forces in West Germany do not confine themselves to propagandist and political measures to influence the course of events in Poland. They are extending organizational ties with the circles hostile to socialism. Solidarity representatives and leading figures from FRG revanchist associations recently met "to exchange opinions" in the West German city of Koenigstein, the weekly VOLKSBOTE reports. The "cover" for this gathering was provided by the annual meeting of the anticommunist "Human Rights Society," which has close links with imperialist intelligence services.
The hosts--K. Riedel, a former Bundestag deputy for the Christian Democratic Union and chairman of the "Silesian Landtag," and others--told their guests about the acts of assistance being rendered by the "exiles"--that is, revanchist unions in the FRG--to the Solidarity trade union association. Describing the reaction of the Solidarity representatives, VOLKSBOTE stresses that the Polish partners in the talks displayed an extremely great interest in establishing an exchange of opinions with Riedel and his ilk. At the close of the annual meeting of the "Human Rights Society" a collection of donations for the Solidarity fund was made.

Revanchists in the role of benefactors to Poland? What an absurdity! Surely it is clear to everyone that the fuss being made by certain West German organizations and their attempts to interfere in a socialist state's internal affairs cannot be concealed under the mask of Christian charity!

FRENCH CP MEETING URGES SUPPORT FOR MITTERRAND

LD282340 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Apr, TASS--The French Communist Party Central Committee held a plenary meeting here to sum up the first round of presidential elections and determine the FCP position in the second round.

The candidates for the second round are the current president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and the Socialist Party leader, Francois Mitterrand, who got the biggest share of votes in the first round.

The PCF Central Committee plenary meeting urged the supporters of the Communist Party candidate to vote for Mitterrand. The plenum's resolution said that the decision was aimed at creating favourable conditions for the broadening of struggle for the basic needs of the working people, for anti-capitalist and democratic reforms and for a left-unity government to include communists.

In the first round, the resolution said, several million voters supported the communist candidate. The French Communist Party counted on this powerful and conscientious force to end the policies conducted in the interests of the capital. The resolution stressed the need for broad popular unity to satisfy the pressing needs of the masses.

Charles Fiterman, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, stressed, speaking at the meeting, that the Communist Party had been and remained in the vanguard of struggle against the domination of the bourgeoisie and big capital, and in favour of profound social, economic and political reforms to lead the country out of the current crisis.

FINNISH DELEGATION COMMENTS ON USSR STAND ON POLAND

LD290902 Helsinki International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] A member of the Finnish Communist Party delegation visiting Moscow told the FINNISH NEWS AGENCY on Tuesday that no significant changes are evident in the Soviet Union's attitude towards Poland. Mr Olavi Poikolainen said that in the talks with Soviet officials, headed by Mikhail Suslov, Finnish Communist Party Chairman Aarne Saarinen stressed the view that the Polish crisis is Poland's internal affair and that the Polish worker's party is able to solve the crisis. According to Mr Poikolainen, Suslov joined in this view.

The talks between the Finnish delegation and their Soviet hosts concentrated on international issues. Both sides emphasized that President Kekkonen's proposal on the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Europe has become more timely with the increased tension in the international situation.

The Finnish Communist Party, as part of the People's Democratic League, is a member of the current center-left government coalition here in Finland.

Delegation Departs

LD282314 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Finnish Communist Party [SKP] delegation has ended its 2-day talks in Moscow. International issues dominated the talks with representatives of the CPSU, but the talks also dealt with the preparations for the SKP congress to be held next month. Here is a report from Reijo Nikkilae in Moscow

[Begin recording] The SKP delegation, which left for home by rail just under 1 hour ago, called at the CPSU Central Committee early this evening for talks with a CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Suslov. According to SKP Chairman Saarinen, the greater part of the 2-day talks was devoted to international issues, disarmament, the northern nuclear-free zone, the situation in Poland and also to relations between our countries.

In an interview with the Finnish Broadcasting Company, Saarinen said that his party's delegation had presented the CPSU with a very optimistic view of the preparations for the party congress to be held in Helsinki next month. According to Saarinen, the atmosphere is now somewhat more positive than before previous party congresses, although he thinks that naturally all problems cannot be solved at one congress, but that it can create better preconditions than before for a favorable development.

According to Deputy Chairman Taisto Sinisalo, there is now every reason to believe that the basis will be found for a unified holding of the party congress, which, in his opinion, will contribute to the positive development already prevailing on the party's basic and district levels.

Sinisalo said that the experiences of the international communist movement related by the Soviet side in the talks and the fact that the SKP's problematic issues were openly discussed had been a great help to the SKP leadership.

A communique on the talks conducted during the visit by the highest SKP leadership will not be published until Thursday morning. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meeting With Gromyko

LD281225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Excerpt] Talks were held on 24 April between A.A. Gromyko, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the state of Kuwait, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere, they examined the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf and discussed some topical problems of the current international situation and also the development of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations.

A.A. Gromyko told the Kuwaiti side about the program of concrete measures put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, aimed at solving the most urgent problems of the day, which reflects the Soviet Union's firm resolve to do all it can to maintain world peace.

Both sides opposed the creation of foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf area and the deployment of nuclear weapons there, and they opposed all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the states of the area.

In connection with the dangerous development of events in the Near East there was resolute condemnation of Israel's aggressive actions against neighboring Arab countries and its attempts to consolidate its hold on the Arab territories captured in 1967, using the Camp David deal for this purpose.

It was stressed that U.S. actions to consolidate its military presence in the region and its desire to knock together there a U.S.-sponsored military-political alliance are the main reason for the complication of the situation and are creating serious new difficulties hampering the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The determination of the Soviet Union and Kuwait to continue the struggle to achieve an all-embracing Near East settlement was confirmed. The sides advocated the convening for that purpose of an international conference on the Near East, with PLO participation on an equal basis being obligatory.

A.A. Gromyko and Sabah al-Ahmad expressed satisfaction at the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait in the mutual interests of both countries and of universal peace. They expressed a mutual desire for the further strengthening and broadening of these relations.

A.A. Gromyko gave a dinner in honor of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah at which there was an exchange of friendly toasts.

The dinner was attended by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials from the Soviet side, and by the persons accompanying Sabah al-Ahmad and Kuwaiti Ambassador to the USSR 'A.N. al-Jarah from the Kuwaiti side.

Dinner Speeches, Departure

LD250852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0722 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Apr (KUNA)--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has ended his official visit to the Soviet Union, the first of its kind by a senior Kuwaiti official for a long time. He left Moscow today after informing Soviet leaders of Kuwait's rejection of their presence in Afghanistan of (?it's rejection of any) foreign presence in the Gulf region. He also expressed Kuwait's support for the Soviet proposal to hold an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis.

Shaykh as-Sabah had two rounds of talks with Ivan Arkhipov, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, He explained to them Kuwait's position on the situation in Afghanistan and in the Middle East and on the Palestinian issue, Lebanon, the Gulf and the Iraqi-Iranian war. The Kuwaiti official described the talks as frank and cordial.

The Kuwaiti and Soviet foreign ministers agreed in speeches at a dinner banquet last night to oppose any foreign interference or presence in the vital (?Gulf) region. In his speech Shaykh as-Sabah said: The Gulf states have frequently declared that the responsibility for the region's security is their own concern and that there should be no foreign interference in the area. We are capable of defending the security of the Gulf. He added: We do not want anybody to volunteer to defend our region nor do we want foreign forces to compete for spheres of influence in the form of military facilities or bases or even in the form of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force which the United States has formed.

Shaykh as-Sabah tried to dispel doubts which the Soviets have aroused about the cooperation council which Kuwait and five Gulf states established last February. He said: The council is not inspired by any side, but is the result of self [word indistinct] in order to eliminate any foreign influence in our region.

He added that the council, which includes Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman, is not directed against anybody, and is not an opponent of any bloc nor is it a supporter of any side. We hope that our friends in the Soviet Union will view our attempts in a positive spirit.

The foreign minister of Kuwait, which is the only country among the Arab Gulf countries except Iraq that has relations with Moscow, added that Kuwait has found positive points, which Kuwait cannot ignore, in the call by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to remove foreign military forces from the Gulf region and to neutralize the region. I am also confident that you will find positive points, which you cannot ignore, in the Gulf cooperation council, he said. He commended the Soviet Union's position on the Middle East crisis and on the Palestinian issue as well as its opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaties. He declared Kuwait's support for the Soviet leader's proposal to hold an international conference including all parties concerned in the dispute in order to reach a just and lasting solution to the crisis.

Shaykh as-Sabah said that Kuwait supports the right of the Afghan people to determine their own fate and to choose the regime they want without any pressure from anybody. He said: We hope that these matters will be solved by peaceful means. He added that Kuwait also supports the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization and of the Non-aligned Movement to end the war between Iraq and Iran. He also paid tribute to Soviet-Kuwait relations, saying that these relations have developed in the past in a manner which takes into consideration the interest of both friendly peoples.

In his speech, Gromyko condemned what he described [words indistinct] trying to spread its influence and to establish military bases in the Middle East region and also trying to consolidate its presence in the region.

He called on the Gulf Arab states to study further Brezhnev's proposals on the neutralization of the Gulf, not just because they are Soviet proposals which respond to Soviet interests but because they also respond to the interests of the Arab peoples. The Soviet foreign minister said that his country is pleased with these proposals, particularly since they concern a very important region where the situation could deteriorate at the present time because of the presence of U.S. naval units.

He also condemned the aggression against Arab peoples. He said that his country and the other socialist countries support the Arab national liberation forces and that they have a common language regarding this support and are prepared to continue cooperation in this field. He said that during his talks with Shaykh as-Sabah new bases were laid down for the promotion of Soviet-Kuwait relations. He added that the Soviet Union is a friend of Kuwait and of all Arabs. Gromyko was among those who bid farewell to Shaykh as-Sabah, who arrived in Moscow last Thursday.

In a statement he made before leaving Moscow, Shaykh as-Sabah said that the Soviet-Kuwaiti talks demonstrated the agreement of the two countries' viewpoints on many issues. He described his impression of the visit as very good. He renewed his support for the Soviet president's proposals on the neutralization of the Gulf and on convening an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis. He said that the latter proposal would be a (?replacement) for the Camp David accords which have failed. He added that Brezhnev's proposal will replace or destroy the useless, so-called Camp David solution.

Shaykh as-Sabah added that this practical proposal can bring peace and harmony and a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian and Middle East issues. He also reiterated Kuwait's rejection and that of the Gulf states of any foreign presence in the Gulf region. He said that the Soviet Union agrees with this viewpoint. He added: Although the Gulf states view the Soviet Union as a superpower, they find that it agrees with them that there should not be bases or facilities for any superpower in the region. Shaykh as-Sabah added that the excellent relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait are based on mutual respect.

## Joint Communique Issued

LD281317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 4

[Text of "Joint Soviet-Kuwaiti Communique"]

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the state of Kuwait, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit 23 through 25 April 1981, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Sabah al-Ahmad held talks in which they examined the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region and discussed topical problems of the present-day international situation, and also the state of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations. The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister had a meeting with I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In the talk which took place questions of trade, economic and financial cooperation between the two countries were discussed and measures to develop it further were outlined.

During the examination of the international situation A.A. Gromyko briefed the Kuwaiti side on the program of actions put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 26th CPSU Congress, aimed at resolving the most urgent problems of today--a program which reflects the Soviet Union's firm resolve to do everything possible to maintain peace in the world.

Both sides proceed on the basis of the conviction that ensuring peace and strengthening detente are the most important tasks facing mankind. They expressed profound concern at the increase in tension in the world and came out resolutely in favor of efforts to strengthen international security and eliminate the causes of tension in the world. The sides attach priority significance to ending the arms race, particularly in the sphere of nuclear weapons production.

Great attention was devoted at the talks to the dangerous development of events in the Near East region and its influence on the international situation.

The Soviet Union and Kuwait resolutely condemn Israel's aggressive actions against neighboring Arab countries and its attempts to hold on to the occupied Arab territories. They are opposed to the creation of Israeli settlements on those territories, to the profanation of Arab and Muslim historical, religious and cultural values and to the intensification of repressions and racial discrimination against the Arab population. The sides declared that all Israel's actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem have no force, are a flagrant violation of international law and of UN decisions and the UN Charter and create serious obstacles to the attainment of a just Near East settlement.

The sides stated that they are opposed to the Camp David agreements and believe that those agreements make it more difficult to attain a just peace in the Near East. They stressed the importance of the Arabs' cohesion on the common platform of the decisions of Arab states' summit conferences in the struggle for the attainment of a just Near East settlement and against the anti-Arab policy of separate deals.

The Soviet Union and Kuwait reasserted their determination to continue the struggle to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem, and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination up to and including the creation of their own independent state.

The sides favor the convening of an international conference on the Near East, with the obligatory participation of the PLO on an equal basis with the other participants.

The Soviet and Kuwaiti sides reasserted that they will continue to come out in support of the just struggle being waged by the Arab people of Palestine for their legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO--their sole legitimate representative.

Kuwait values highly the help and support given by the Soviet Union to the Arabs' just cause.

Examining the situation in Lebanon, the sides resolutely condemned Israel's continuing aggression against that country and its flagrant interference in its internal affairs. They advocate the normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of the safeguarding of its sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity.

The detailed exchange of opinions which took place in the course of the talks on the situation in the Persian Gulf revealed the proximity of the sides' views concerning ways of ensuring peace and security in that region. The sides came out in support of the right of the Persian Gulf countries to safeguard the region's security themselves, without outside interference, and to dispose freely of their natural wealth. They stated their opposition to the creation of foreign military bases in the region and the deployment of nuclear weapons there and to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the states located there.

The Soviet Union and Kuwait expressed serious concern in connection with the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They advocate the speediest settlement of this conflict by peaceful means, through talks.

The sides reasserted their readiness to do everything to promote the fulfillment of the UN General Assembly decision on holding an international conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981 with a view to elaborating practical measures to transform it into a zone of peace.

The Soviet Union and Kuwait noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between them, based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, are developing to the two countries' mutual advantage and provide convincing evidence of the significance and usefulness of cooperation between states with different social systems. The sides declared their desire to further strengthen and extend bilateral relations. They discussed a number of concrete questions of the development of these relations and believe that the level of cooperation achieved makes it possible to work toward further increasing the volume of trade and economic, cultural and other ties.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the positive results of the talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding, and noted the great significance of the further development of contacts between the two states at all levels.

Shaykh Sabah al-Hamad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, expressed profound gratitude to the government and people of the Soviet Union for the warm reception and the hospitality accorded him and his companions during the visit. He extended an official invitation to A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, to visit Kuwait. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The time for the visit will be agreed later.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meeting With Tikhonov

LD290920 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0910 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 April [TASS]--There was a meeting in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution and head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Questions of the further development of relations between the two countries in various fields, arising from the Soviet-Libyan talks which have just been held, were discussed in the conversation which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Seen Off by Brezhnev, Others

LD290928 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS--Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, the head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Moscow today after an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the national flags of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was seen off at the foot of the plane's steps by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Also at the airport were Muhammed Husni Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the USSR, heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited in the USSR, Libyan students studying at Soviet higher schools and representatives of Moscow's working people.

A guard of honour representing the three arms--the land forces, the air force and the navy--was lined up on the air field. The national anthems of the two countries were played. Leonid Brezhnev and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reviewed the guard of honour. The send-off ceremony ended with a march-past of the guard of honour.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD281956 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Soviet-Libyan summit talks have been held in Moscow. The Soviet side was led by Leonid Brezhnev and the Libyan side by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The talks were held in a friendly and frank atmosphere. The participants dealt with urgent problems concerning the current international situation, the situation in the Near and Middle East and Africa, and bilateral relations. Leonid Brezhnev and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed satisfaction at the successful development of bilateral relations in the political, economic, commercial and other fields. The negotiators announced the readiness of both countries to proceed along the road of deepening cooperation in the interests of both countries and peace. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highly praised Soviet-Libyan relations, and at a luncheon held in the Kremlin he said that we have never felt that friendship with you and the development of bilateral relations were at the expense of our political and social values, which are linked to our national independence, aspirations for Arab unity, our positive nonalignment, our social path and our spiritual beliefs.

It is possible to rightly consider this statement as a suitable reply to the imperialist and reactionary fabricators who are trying to distort the content and direction of the equitable and friendly Soviet-Libyan cooperation. In this context it must be said that the USSR has never harbored evil for any Arab country. Irrespective of its social and political regime, the USSR will develop equitable relations with any Arab country on the basis of reciprocity.

Addressing the Libyan leader during his speech in the Kremlin, Leonid Brezhnev said: Our two countries differ in many things and there are also certain differences between us from the ideological aspect. But this does not prevent us from being loving comrades and comrades in the struggle for the rights and freedom of peoples, against oppression and imperialist aggression, and for a just and lasting peace and social progress.

PRAVDA HITS WEST'S MOTIVES IN LEBANESE CONFLICT

LD281355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent R. Moseyev: "Profound Concern"]

[Text] Beirut, 24 Apr--Lebanese political circles and the Lebanese public and press are expressing alarm and concern in connection with the Western powers' intention to create and introduce into the country "international forces" which are allegedly needed to resolve the Lebanese crisis. Many Beirut papers comment on this theme and resolutely reject the West's neocolonialist plans put forward since U.S. Secretary of State Haig's tour of the area, noting that their real purpose is to interfere in the affairs of a sovereign state and establish control there on a plausible pretext. The press notes that the idea of "internationalizing" the Lebanese question is basically a new attempt to detach Lebanon from the other Arab states, secure the withdrawal of the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces which are there in accordance with Arab League decisions and to decimate the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces.

It was no accident, a leading Lebanese paper, AS-SAFIR, writes, that the plan to "internationalize" the Lebanese problem appeared immediately after the recent armed clashes in Beirut and Zahlah. It is now clear, the paper writes, that the bloodshed was deliberately provoked from outside in order to insinuate, before the situation cooled down, the idea of the "necessity" of introducing foreign forces into Lebanon.

Thus, AS-SAFIR concludes, the exacerbation of the Lebanese crisis is the work of the imperialist powers supporting Tel Aviv's aggressive aspirations vis-a-vis the neighboring Arab states.

The paper AN-NIDA' draws attention to the fact that the West's expansionist intentions vis-a-vis Lebanon met with active support among Israeli ruling circles. Characteristically, the paper writes, the Zionist military has reactivated aggressive actions in south Lebanon amid the babble about "internationalizing" the Lebanese question.

ISRAELI OPPOSITION TO CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST HIT

LD282358 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Israel has officially declared its opposition to the holding of an international conference on the Middle East--a proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev and supported by many Arab countries. An official Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that Tel Aviv [words indistinct]. The spokesman repeated the known Israeli attitude: that Israel, like the United States, opposes any PLO participation in any talks about a Middle East settlement. This Israeli opposition is yet further proof that the Zionists intend to continue aborting any positive effort aimed at settling the dangerous crisis.

What is more, the aggressors are showing an insolent determination to continue the aggression against neighboring Arab countries and to annex Arab territories occupied in 1967. This criminal policy, which has been condemned by the international community, is meeting with full support and encouragement from ruling U.S. quarters which also take a negative attitude toward the proposal for the comvening of an international conference.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES PNC MEETING

LD281341 [Editorial Report] Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic on 14 April publishes on page 3 the 3,000-word text of a speech delivered by Vladimir Kudryavtsev, secretary of parliamentary division at the Supreme Soviet Council [title as published] at the recent Palestine National Council meeting in Damascus. Kudryavtsev, after conveying greetings of Brezhnev and Soviet leadership and expressing solidarity with Syria's struggle against imperialism, speaks about U.S. policy in the Middle East, Africa and the Indian Ocean and reportedly claims that the United States is seeking to seize the wealth of other peoples and is establishing for this purpose military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Oman, Kenya and other places and building up its nuclear-armed naval and air forces. He refers to the U.S. administration's "onslaught on the liberation movement under the pretext of combating so-called international terror." He says that escalation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon following Haig's visit to the area and the policy of terrorizing peoples which Israel is pursuing with U.S. encouragement is proof that the United States is the enemy of Arab peoples' freedom and independence. He expresses solidarity with the Arab peoples' struggle and the struggle of the Palestinian people as well as with the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, "the real vanguard of the Arab people's liberation struggle hostile to imperialism."

PONOMAREV, KAPITONOV ADDRESS IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS

LD242308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Today in Moscow at the seminar and conference of ideological workers, the report "The 26th CPSU Congress and the World Communist Movement" was presented by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; "Questions of Party Construction in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress" by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Development of the World Socialist System" by Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

EDITORIAL ON EFFECTIVENESS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD291031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial under the headline "The Effectiveness of Ideological Work"]

[Text] As we build a new world, we are rightly proud of our achievements in the economy, science and culture; we rejoice at our successes in the most difficult and most noble cause bequeathed to us by Lenin: the moulding of the new person, a person of lofty ideological conviction, a patriot and internationalist, a master of his own country.

The party is constantly improving communist educational work. This is confirmed with new force by the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee resolution, adopted 2 years ago, on the further improvement of ideological and political educational work. A document which will apply for a long time to come, is how Leonid Ilich Brezhnev described that resolution in the Central Committee report to the party congress. Essentially, he noted, it is a question of reshaping many sections and spheres of ideological work. We must ensure that its content becomes more relevant and that its forms correspond to the present-day expectations and requirements of the Soviet people.

In recent years, not a little has been done toward fulfilling these tasks. The integrated approach to communist educational work is being more and more actively established. The arsenal of means at the disposal of ideological institutions has been broadened. The system of the unified political day has been introduced practically everywhere. The efficiency of party study has grown in many production collectives. Science and practice conferences devoted to the exchange of leading experience and creative search in educational work have been held in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Baku, Tbilisi and Chelyabinsk. In putting this work on a more active footing, an important role has been played by the all-union conference of ideological workers held in October 1979.

At the same time, it must not be forgotten that life does not stand still. Efficient ideological work is, of course, inconceivable without a comprehensive awareness of the changes which are taking place, of the improvement in the level of education and culture among Soviet people and of the experience which has been accumulated in the course of political education activity. Fuller account should also be taken of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena and of the fact that the class enemy has intensified the activity of his propaganda media. Excelling themselves in calumny, exploiting various prejudices and vestiges in people's minds, shamelessly capitalizing on shortcomings, neglect and difficulties in our life, our enemies try to "erode" class consciousness and undermine the belief of at least some Soviet people in our ideals. We must be uncompromising in the battle of ideas and resolute in opposing all echoes of alien views.

The main thing today is a consistent strengthening of the connections linking propaganda with life. We must do all we can to enhance its efficacy and relevance. It is a matter of achieving in practice the unity of the party's ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational and economic work. In that unity, in the identity of word and action, lies the source of the effectiveness of all our work with the masses.

One of the tasks which must be given the highest priority is that of bringing the ideas of the CPSU Central Committee report and the aims of the congress to every Soviet person, and of helping people to a deeper understanding of the close connection between their vital interests and the implementation of party resolutions and their place and role in implementing them.

The party congress stressed the importance of not skirting critical subjects in our propaganda, of not being afraid to deal with so-called difficult questions. The whole of our ideological education work must be conducted in a lively and interesting way, without cliches, stock phrases and ready-made formulas. Life confirms again and again that when word and action part company, when real action is replaced by political cackle, people's mood and the morale of labor collectives is adversely affected. The gap between word and action is particularly dangerous when expressed in a weakening of control over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption. In this connection a specific task is brought to the fore: Workers of the ideological front, and all communists, must everywhere assert the authority of honest, conscientious and creative toil. We cannot condone the consumer mentality of manifestations of narrow-mindedness and petty-bourgeois thinking.

The shaping of the new person, his ideological tempering, the full establishment of the norms and principles of the socialist way of life, Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, declared from the platform of the all-union seminar and conference of ideological workers held last week, determines the necessity for a mature and precise selection of all that is new and progressive. All that should be supported and developed: the need to struggle persistently and consistently against whatever slows down our advance. Only thus can we achieve a situation in which agitation is carried on by means of action and that is the most convincing form of our agitation.

Much remains to be done to raise the level and quality of the party's theoretical work and to improve the organization of political education in order to eradicate completely the manifestations of formalism and scholasticism which exist within it.

We must strive to ensure that the utterances of the press are highly effective and to call to account with the utmost severity those who try to ignore just and principled criticism.

Soviet literature and art are called upon to impart to the masses a powerful ideological and moral charge.

The success of anything we undertake is determined by the cadres. Their selection and advancement, the task of ensuring that they are well-informed, their theoretical and methodological training, is the concern of the party organizations. Every lecturer and propagandist, political information worker and agitator must be a person of deep knowledge and great spiritual culture, able to listen to people, understand and convince them.

All who selflessly devote their knowledge and abilities to the noble cause of the ideological, political and moral tempering of the masses are addressed today by the lines of the May Day slogans of the CPSU Central Committee: "Workers on the Ideological Front! Improve the Quality of Educational, Informational and Propaganda Work! Communist Ideological Conviction and an Active Attitude to life for every Soviet Person!"

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD260230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv of the capital today was devoted to all-union socialist competition. Let us dwell in more detail on this report by a TASS correspondent:

A report was delivered at the meeting by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He stressed that the decision on all-union socialist competition has had a broad response from Muscovities. More than 200,000 frontrankers and innovators of the capital have already supported the initiative of delegates to the 26th congress of the party and have resolved to complete the tasks of the year by 7 November.

The meeting noted that it is essential to concentrate the efforts of those competing on ensuring the stable fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan by all enterprises of the city and faster rates of growth in labor productivity in comparison with the growth of the volume of production. Shortcomings in mounting the competition among the collectives of the capital were analyzed in detail.

VARIATIONS TO CHERNENKO ADDRESS ON LENIN BIRTHDAY

A comparison of the speech made by Konstatnin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, which was published under the headline "Celebration of Lenin's Birthday Held in Kremlin' and subtitled 'Chernenko Address' on pages R 1-13 in the 23 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the account of the speech carried by Moscow PRAVDA on 23 April 1981 reveals the following variations:

Page R 3, the PRAVDA version inserts the following subhead before the first paragraph: The 26th CPSU Congress Decisions Are the Party's Leninist Strategy

Page R 4, paragraph four, last line reads: ...and growing stronger. All these changes are enshrined in the new USSR Constitution.

Same page, paragraph five, antepenultimate line reads:...low qualifications; at rasing earnings and pensions, and at improving the entire sphere of distributions. All these problems...

Paragraph six, line one PRAVDA reads: Changes in the social sphere are directly linked...

Paragraph seven, line three reads:...and distinguishing feature of the 26th congress documents and decisions is that they...

Page R 5, last paragraph, line nine reads: ...an example which "will be followed by the workers of other cities." And today's Muscovities...

Page R 6, paragraph three, line five reads: ...congress decisions are giving rise to creative intellectual work on the part of all communists and all Soviet people. The CPSU Central...

The PRAVDA version inserts the following subhead between paragraphs five and six: The Soviet Peace Program for the 1980's

Page R 7, paragraph two, line five reads: ...to look upon thermonuclear war as a rational, almost "legitimate" continuation of policy. Today any responsible...

Paragraph three, line two reads: ...to understand, this. Moreover, by discoursing about so-called "limited", "controlled" [dozirovannaya] nuclear war they are striving...

Paragraph six, line five reads: ...conduct talks on banning arms, if you want...

Page R 8, paragraph one, line one reads: Now there are new "linkages." And what is the ...

Last paragraph, line two the PRAVDA version reads: ...ever will be able to show that with the help of the Soviet Union...

Page R 9, paragraph one, line one reads: ...the American journalist Louise Bryant: "America will gain nothing from the Wilsonian doctrine of piously refusing to have anything to do with us on the grounds that our government is not to its liking." These words have...

Same paragraph, line seven reads: ... the USSR to achieve "world dominance," to create a "world communist government" and the ridiculous fuss about "international terrorism" behind which the ...

Paragraph two, line one the PRAVDA version reads: We reject a "code of behavior" which would throw...

Paragraph five, line two reads: ...true world coalition of antiwar forces. Such a...

The PRAVDA version inserts the following subhead between paragraphs seven and eight: For a Leninist Work Style

Page R 11, paragraph two, last line reads: ... said in 1920. But this is a timeless truth.

Page R 12, paragraph five, line one reads: ... Lenin's ideas appeared in the collapse of the colonial empires...

Paragraph six, line four PRAVDA reads: ... the Third World. The complex interaction of imperialist pressure, of social...

KOMSOMOL, YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE STATEMENT

LD230826 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr, TASS--"The Soviet youth has been profoundly worried over the serious complications in the international situation resulting from the irresponsible adventuristic policy of the aggressive imperialist forces," says a statement, issued by the Central Committee of the Komsomol (Young Communist League) and the committee of youth organizations of the USSR on the occasion of international youth solidarity day on Friday.

"Intervention in the internal affairs of the peoples has become an every-day practice of imperialist quarters. In the Middle East and in South Africa, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, in Central America and in the Caribbean, in Afghanistan and South East Asia, they seek to suppress the desire of the peoples for national independence and social liberation."

"A direct accomplice of imperialism is the Beijing leadership, which pursues a great-power hegemonistic policy, hostile to the cause of peace and socialism," the statement emphasizes.

"The Soviet youth," the document says, "expresses warm solidarity with all young fighters for peace, detente and disarmament, the strengthening of security and cooperation between peoples, against the danger of war and the arms race.

"The young men and women of the land of the soviets today once again express their allegiance to inviolable friendship with the fraternal youth leagues, with all young people in the countries of the socialist community who are actively building socialism and communism and strengthening the world system of socialism, the bastion of peace, democracy and social progress."

## RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS QUARTERLY RESULTS

LD281110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Today the RSFSR Council of Ministers examined the fulfillment of the republic's state plan for economic and social development and its state budget for the first quarter of 1981. It was noted that the volume of industrial production increased by 2.5 percent compared with the same period last year and by almost 4 percent calculating the average daily production. The plan was overfulfilled in marketing industrial goods, increased labor productivity in industry, freight turn-over by road transportation and retail trade turn-over. The volume of consumer services carried out has grown by 7.4 percent. As a result of state capital investments, an overall area of 4.5 million square meters of housing has been commissioned. A considerable number of schools, children's preschool establishments and other projects for cultural and everyday use have been built.

At the same time, it was noted at the session that certain ministries and departments have not ensured fulfillment of the plan in the first quarter for a number of indices. Some ministries and departments and executive committees of local soviets are not devoting sufficient attention to the observance of a strict regime in the expenditure of material and financial resources, and in using all reserves in production. Nor are they adopting timely measures for the elimination of nonproductive expenditure and losses. The RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted the appropriate decision. Speaking at the session was Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting.

## BRIEFS

KAZAKH DAM COMMISSIONING--A new dam has been commissioned in the Kazakh SSR. This has increased the amount of land under irrigation to 2 million hectares. The new installation has given life to dry areas near Lake Balkhash. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Apr 81 GF]

TADZHIK ELECTRICITY SUPPLY--The (Nuriyev) powerplant in the Tadzhik SSR has begun supplying power to the dry southern sector of Uzbekistan. With the new supply of power, the electricity available for the industrial farms in the Surkhandarinskaya Oblast of Uzbekistan has doubled. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Apr 81 GF]

GAS PIPELINE--The Turkmenian oil workers are working at a very fast rate on the construction of gas pipelines. On 20 April they completed ahead of plan the welding on the northern arm of the new line Urenoy-Petrovsk, which is 400 km in length. The high rate at which the Siberians are working will make it possible in the present 5-year plan to equip the European part of the country with seven large-capacity pipelines. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 20 Apr 81 LD]

## REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27-28 APRIL

LD290130 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27 and 28 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

27 April

Sowing work is proceeding rapidly in Kazakhstan. The sowing of grain crops is being completed on the second million hectares. Over the past week, seeds have been sown on almost 500,000 hectares. Ten oblasts out of the 19 in the republic are sowing spring crops. Farmers in Tadzhikistan have completed sowing fine-fiber cotton. This year the area in the republic devoted to this crop has been extended to over 290,000 hectares. This year farmers have pledged to gather 915,000 tons of cotton, one-third of which is to be the fine-fiber type. Despite the rainy weather spring fieldwork continues in Kurskaya Oblast. To date over half of the 360,000 hectares to be sown is covered by early grain crops. (0600 GMT)

28 April

Some 350,000 hectares of corn are to be sown in Moldavia. (1750 GMT)

## RESOLUTION ON BOOSTING NON-CHERNOZEM AGRICULTURE

LD290937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers; On the the Further Development and Improvement of the Efficiency of Agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR in 1981-85"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Further Development and Improvement of the Efficiency of Agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR in 1981-85."

The resolution notes that the RSFSR Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, and party, soviet and economic organs of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone's autonomous republics and oblasts, in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted in 1974 "On Measures for the Further Development of the Agriculture of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR," are performing definite work to boost agricultural production, strengthen its material and technical base and improve the socioeconomic living conditions of rural workers of this zone.

In 1976-80 some R31.2 billion in capital investments, or 1.6 times more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan, was channelled into the development of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone's agriculture. Fixed capital increased 1.5 times, energy capacities 1.4 times, and deliveries of mineral fertilizers and liming materials increased 35 percent. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes were presented with 1.3 million hectares of drained and irrigated lands. Soil improvement work was performed over an area of 1.9 million hectares.

Some R5.6 billion in capital investments, or 1.9 times more than for 1971-75, were channelled into housing and cultural and consumer service construction in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem rural area. Housing with a total area of 22.8 million square meters, general education schools with 490,000 places, preschool institutions with 178,000 places, hospitals with 15,000 beds, clubs and houses of culture with 175,000 places were erected. About 30,000 km of hard-surfaced highways were constructed. Important measures were carried out.

All this made it possible to increase the production of agricultural output in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time, the resolution notes that the set targets for developing the agriculture of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone have not been entirely fulfilled. The RSFSR Council of Ministers, party, soviet, agricultural and water resources organs of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem autonomous republics and oblasts have failed to ensure the production of arable and stock-raising output in the set volumes, the necessary development of agricultural production specialization and concentration, the full realization of the potential of agroindustrial coproduction, or the priority channeling of funds into measures for enhancing the efficiency of land use. Sufficient attention is still not being paid to the solution of the most important questions of this zone's economic and social development.

The ministries and departments carrying out contract work have failed to ensure the necessary buildup of the construction organizations' capacities and have failed to fulfill targets for the construction of agricultural projects in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

In accordance with the 26th party congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have defined a broad package of measures for the further strenghtening of the material and technical base, the countryside's social development and for an increase in the production of agricultural products on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of this important part of the country.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the party, soviet, agricultural and water resources organs of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone's autonomous republics and oblasts have been ordered, on the basis of the further intensification of agriculture, extensive land reclamation, comprehensive mechanization, chemicalization, the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, interfarm coproduction, and the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience into production, to ensure in 1985 a 30 percent increase in gross agricultural production output on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by comparison with the level achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

It is planned to earmark R39.3 billion in capital investments for 1981-85 for the implementation of the program for the development of this zone's agriculture. The ministries and departments and RSFSR Council of Ministers have been set a target for the 11th 5-Year Plan for the fulfillment of contract work on the construction of production, cultural and consumer service establishments and apartment blocks in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone for agricultural and water resources enterprises and organizations.

In 1981-85 it is planned to supply the agriculture of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone with 390,000 tractors, 254,900 trucks, 104,000 grain harvesting combines, 20,500 excavators, 20,400 bulldozers, 4,300 scrapers, 320 highly productive trenchless [bestransheynyye] drainlayers, 16,100 self-propelled or tractor-drawn fodder harvesting combines, 6,500 self-propelled mower-crushers and other equipment.

In 1985 deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the Non-Chernozem will be increased to 6.68 million tons of nutrients.

Measures have been defined for increasing soil fertility and for land reclamation. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the RSFSR Council of Ministers have been ordered to ensure in 1981-85 the commissioning in the RSFSR Non-Chernonzem through state capital investments, of 1.77 million hectares of drained and irrigated lands, to perform soil improvement work over an area of 2,065,000 hectares, to lime acid soils over 18.4 million hectares, to procure and remove 424 million tons of peat, and to apply up to 230 million tons of organic fertilizers to the soil in 1985.

The building of new sovkhozes for the production of vegetables, onions, chicory and fodder must be carried out at an accelerated pace on the lands which are being developed. Emphasis has been placed on the need to carry out a full package of land reclamation operations, including irrigation, drainage, soil improvement measures and cultivation, predominantly on consolidated [yedinyye] tracts and land being reclaimed.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers noted that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Construction have failed to fulfill the targets for the construction of associated construction industry enterprises for the zone's land reclamation organizations. These ministries must ensure within the set deadlines the commissioning of capacities at associated construction industry enterprises of the Glavnechernozemvodstroy and of apartment blocks for these enterprises' workers. The relevant ministries and departments have also been the set targets for production and deliveries of corrugated polythylene and ceramic drainage pipes and reinforced glass-fiber mat.

The resolution provides for the completion by 1985 on the zone's kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the comprehensive mechanization of flax growing and harvesting, and the construction of mechanized flax drying and processing points on every flax sowing farm. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building has been instructed to complete the development of designs of machines for cleaning flax seeds of tenacious weeds and of a pickup-loader for flax sheafs and stock, organizing their series production no later than 1982.

It is deemed necessary to increase to 80 percent the level of comprehensive mechanization of potato cultivation and harvesting with the use of potato harvesting combines and potato grading centers.

A target is set for 1981-85 for the construction and commissioning of livestock complexes and mechanized livestock units for milk production and for raising and fattening young cattle, complexes for raising and fattening hogs, poultry units for eggs and broiler production, mechanized dumps for the storage of mineral fertilizers, liming materials and other chemical products, hothouse combines, vegetable and potato storage facilities, silage and cured hay installations and feed grain storage facilities.

A program is laid down for the development of housing, cultural and consumer construction in rural areas. Some R9.9 billion is to be directed to these purposes in 1981-85.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, CPSU obkoms, councils of ministers of autonomous republics and oblispolkoms of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and ministries and departments carrying out construction in that zone are ordered to commission apartment blocks with a total area of 33.5 million square meters, preschool institutions with 230,000 places, clubs and cultural institutes with 271,800 places and central rayon hospitals (using resources allocated under the "health care" section) with 19,300 beds on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other agricultural and water resources enterprises and organizations in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. A further increase is envisaged in the volume of construction of apartment blocks and municipal, cultural and consumer facilities, as well as an improvement in the quality of this construction, and also an improvement in the provision of appliances and fittings for these facilities. Compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase the volume of sales of consumer services to the population in rural localities by 40 percent. The water supply network will be extended by 22,900 km on kolkhoz and sovkhoz settlements.

Road building will undergo accelerated development. It is planned to commission 38,300 km of hard-surfaced motor roads in 1981-85.

The Ministry of the Gas Industry, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises are instructed to draw up a list of gas mains and branches and gas-distributing stations needed for other agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone in 1981-85, with a view to ensuring an increase in gas supplies to the zone's agriculture.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers is granted the right to permit kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone which do not have a gas supply to use electric heating installations beginning in 1982 for heat supply to production facilities, provided that the total capacity of such electrical installations at any one point is not more than 400 kilowatts.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction is instructed to approve a plan for 1981-85 for the construction of one or two experimental model settlements in every autonomous republic and oblast in the zone.

With a view to increasing the production of mixed feed and protein and vitamin supplements the USSR Ministry of Procurement is set targets for further increasing the output of these products both by means of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises and by means of the commissioning of new mixed feed plants.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers noted that the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry are not satisfactorily fulfilling targets for the construction of enterprises for the primary processing of flax and the production of canned fruit and vegetables, potato products and meat and dairy products and refrigeration capacities. The ministries concerned are set targets for the commissioning of production capacities for the production of these products in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers deemed it necessary to restrict as far as possible in 1981-90 the construction and expansion in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone of industrial enterprises not associated with agriculture and the processing of agricultural products, with a view to concentrating the capacities of construction contracting organizations on the construction in rural localities in the zone of apartment blocks, educational, cultural and consumer facilities and also enterprises for agriculture and associated sectors in industry.

The Tsentrosoyuz proposal on the commissioning in 1981-85 in consumer cooperative organizations of vegetable and potato storage facilities with a capacity of 51,500 tons, fruit storage facilities with a capacity of 12,000 tons and fermentation and pickling centers with the capacity to store 4,500 tons at any one time, stores with a trading area of 540,000 square meters, public catering enterprises with 35,000 places and other facilities was adopted.

The USSR Ministry of Trade and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are instructed to increase market allocations of commercial timber, sawn lumber, prefabricated wooden houses, slate, cement and other construction materials for sale to private house-builders in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in 1981-85. The RSFSR Council of Ministers is ordered to ensure that in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone the agricultural installations construction sector's requirements for brick, gravel and other local building materials are fully met.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must elaborate and implement in 1981-85 measures to improve the quality and increase the reliability of electricity supplies to agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, especially to poultry factories, livestock complexes and mechanized livestock units. The Ministry of Railways is instructed to ensure the movement of freight for enterprises and organizations participating in the achievement of targets for developing the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone's agriculture, paying particular attention to the transportation of mineral fertilizers, cement, drainage pipes, lime, and nonmetallic and other construction materials.

Union republic councils of ministers are ordered to ensure that accommodation at their permanent place of residence (regardless of the department to which it belongs) is reserved for up to 5 years for personnel moving to take up permanent employment on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural and water-resources enterprises in the Non-Chernozem Zone or in organizations engaged in the construction of agricultural installations in this zone.

It has been deemed necessary to extend the current regulations on releasing USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources contracting construction and installation organizations in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone from the requirement to transfer to local ispolkoms a proportion of the accommodation in apartment houses built with capital investment earmarked for those ministries.

The all-union Komsomol Central Committee initiative on sending student detachments to assist in the construction of national economic installations in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone--chiefly apartment houses, cultural and consumer installations and roads in rural areas--is approved.

The resolution also makes provision for a number of other measures aimed at further developing and increasing the efficiency of agriculture and improving the socioeconomic living conditions of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone's rural population.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party, soviet and agricultural organs will do everything necessary to ensure the successful achievement of the targets set in the present resolution, which will be a major contribution to solving the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress of making the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone a highly productive farming and stockraising area.

RSFSR MINISTER ON NON-CHERNOZEM AGRICULTURAL PLAN

LD281516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 28 Apr 81

["Horizons of the 5-Year Plan" commentary by Leonid Yakovlevich Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture]

[Summary] Thanks to the measures taken to improve conditions in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the average yearly production of grain in the last 5-year plan period--which included 3 extremely unfavorable years--increased by more than 1.5 million tons or 8 percent, production of meat increased by 200,000 tons, and eggs by 3.3 billion. The Non-Chernozem Zone now produces 33 percent of the meat, 40 percent of the milk and 35 percent of the eggs procured in the RSFSR. It is not uncommon to find grain yields of 40-45 quintals per hectare. But reserves are not being used fully, as was pointed out in the recent decision on the Non-Chernozem Zone.

"In many rayons and farms of this zone, agricultural skills are not high, measures for improving soils are not used sufficiently. There are serious shortcomings in seed farming and the development of fodder production is lagging. There is too great a variance in yields between rayons and farms working in more or less identical conditions. A significant number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are experiencing shortage of labor, but at the same time too few housing, preschool institutions or other social and consumer facilities are being built in villages. All these shortcomings in agricultural management in the Non-Chernozem Zone have been noted by the ministry and local agricultural organs and the efforts of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being directed to overcoming these problems.

But it must be said that a great debt is owed to the people of the Non-Chernozem Zone by the enterprises of Glavnechernozemvodstroy which has fallen short by about 2,000 hectares of irrigated land and more than 600,000 hectares of drained land for the farms of the zone in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Farmers in Vologodskaya, Novogorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Kostromskaya, Smolenskaya and other oblasts where technical work has been fulfilled by only 30-50 percent over the 5 years, have particularly good reason to complain about the land improvers."

The decision notes that builders have not fulfilled their tasks in the Non-Chernozem Zone, and chemical workers and those in the building materials industry have not fulfilled their plans for the supply of mineral fertilizers or lime to the farms.

The decision set the task to ensure a minimum increase of 30 percent in agricultural output, compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan period. In this 5-year plan, capital investment will increase as a whole to R39.3 billion, that is, over R8 billion more than was achieved in the last 5-year plan period. Farms will b supplied with 390,000 tractors, more than 250,000 vehicles and much other machinery. The supply of mineral fertilizer will increase by nearly 2 million tons.

Scientifically based systems of agriculture for the conditions of each area are being drafted out. They envisage (?correct rotation of crops), increased use of organic fertilizer, improving the efficiency of liming acid soils and of mineral fertilizers, introducing order into seed farming, improving the structure of sown fields, better tilling, reducing worktime and harvest losses.

All round mechanization of grain farming and flax picking will basically be completed by 1985 and the level of mechanization of potato picking will be raised to 80 percent. It will also be well advanced in all other branches. In the next few years all crops will be specially selected for region and will have high qualities. Dairy farming mechanization will have made great progress, hog and cattle farming will be largely mechanized and breed qualities of cattle will be improved. Much attention will be paid to fodder production so that farms are self-sufficient in quality fodder. The yield fodder crops must be increased and the productivity of natural pasture, which occupies more than 15 million hectares in the the zone, must be raised.

Farms not only in this zone, but all over the republic, must use their grain forage more economically. On the one hand compound feedstuff must be prepared and on the other hand the proportion of coarse, succulent fodder in cattlefeed must be sharply increased. This means hay and fodder root crops. Every area must have a special program for increasing the production of plant protein and to achieve this more than 10,000 fodder combines, harvesters, about 6,000 trailer fodder harvesters, and 6,500 mowers and [word indistinct] will be provided.

Capital investment for building silage, haylage, hay, grass, flour and root crop stores is being increased. More than R6 billion is being allocated for land improvement in the zone, 1.7 million hectares will be drained or irrigated, and 2 million hectares will be (?treated).

Villages must be transformed with housing, consumer facilities and road building, thus making it possible to attract and keep qualified workers. Nearly R10 billion is being allocated to nonproductive construction, that is one quarter of the total investment in the Non-Chernozem Zone--nearly 1.8 times as much as in the last 5-year plan period.

The amount of wood, factory-produced wooden houses, cement and other building materials offered for sale to individuals will increase. The demand for bricks, rubble and other local building materials for constructing agricultural facilities will be fully met.

Fraternal help is needed to develop the Non-Chernozem Zone. It has already been offered by Uzbekistan, Belorussia and Lithuania. No doubt this will continue.

CORN DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON YIELDS, PROBLEMS

LD281508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0240 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Summary] (Vyacheslav Ivanovich Zlobin), chief of the corn department [otdel kukuruziy] at the Ministry of Agriculture was interviewed by our correspondent in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's call at the 26th CPSU Congress for increased fodder production.

(Zlobin) stated that corn is a very important fodder crop. For example, if there is no corn in compound feeds, the egg-laying capacity and (?number) of chicks immediately (?falls) among broilers.

"At the moment, the gross production of corn is not sufficient for the needs of the national economy. The compound feed, food, medical and a number of other industries are affected. The (?gross yield) is 2.5 times less than is needed.

"On average, about 3 million hectares were harvested for grain crops over the last 5 years. Although yield of corn is growing--for example, in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan period it grew by 4.2 quintals per hectare--the gross yield is not satisfactory. The basic reason is the decrease in the area sown in comparison with previous 5-year plan periods, although it must be said that a lot of corn is sown for grain crops--more than is harvested. The real scourge of corn growing is the harvesting of, as we say, indirect corn, that is, for green fodder and silage. This happens for various reason, mainly, according to farm managers, because the corn does not ripen. Indeed, there have been objective reasons in the last few years [words indistinct], but the main reasons are subjective nevertheless. Little organic or mineral fertilizers are applied, there is not a [word indistinct] war against weeds, [words indistinct]. All this means that corn is frequently condemned from the moment it is sown to be harvested not for grain crops but for (?fodder)."

The structure of sown fields ought to be rethought. Corn should replace less high-yielding crops in areas where this would be suitable. There is great room for this in many oblasts in the Ukraine and the northern Caucasus. The experience of many Western countries, where the balance of grain and silage is quite different from that in the Soviet Union, supports this idea. In the northern Caucasus for example, there is twice as much corn for silage than for grain crops. In irrigated lands, which give a high grain crop yield from corn, this crop occupies only a small percent of the area, and much of the area is occupied by crops such as wheat, barley and annual grasses, which have a much lower fodder content.

Yields could be raised. Some farms are obtaining 1.5 times less than they could. One way of raising the yield is to introduce the industrial method. In spite of extremely unfavorable conditions last year, industrial technology obtained nearly 13 quintals per hectare extra on average throughout the country, and in republics such as Kazakhstan 345 qintals per hectare extra was obtained. Industrial technology will be used to cultivate corn on 2.9 million hectares. It is intended to produce more machinery and herbicides, and the application of mineral fertilizers will be increased.

"There are unsolved problems. For instance, by the fault of engineers, we have not received a large number of heavy (?disc harrows), soil levellers, machinery for pre-sowing tilling [words indistinct] units for preparing [word indistinct] and for applying herbicides."

It is essential that in 1981-82, farmers have the complete set of machinery needed for industrial cultivation of corn. But a lot depends on the farmers. They must concentrate their corn crop. Each set of machines is designed for an area of 500 hectares, yet there are oblasts where maize occupies on average only 90-100 hectares per farm.

## COSMOS-1268 SATELLITE LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

LD281419 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1268 was launched in the USSR today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment, designed to continue the space exploration programme.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--90.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--391 kilometers, the minimum--217 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit--70.4 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

## METALLURGICAL EXPERIMENT ONBOARD SALYUT-6 REPORTED

LD281256 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Report by TASS special correspondent from the Mission Control Center]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr, TASS--Cosminauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh have been working on board the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 for 47 days.

On April 27 the crew by means of the apparatus "Isparitel" performed another series of experiments to apply metallic coatings by a method of evaporation and subsequent condensation in space vacuum and weightless conditions. Silver was sprayed upon titanium specimens. The work was done when the orbital complex was both in the dark and the sunlit parts of orbit. The temperature of the specimens being sprayed upon had a different value. The aim of such experiments is to practice a technology of restoration of the coatings of exterior structural elements of spacecraft in flight and to create installations to perform the operations.

Today the cosmonauts are to dismantle the Isparitel from the airlock chamber and are to install the electric heating furnace Splav in its place. An experiment to grow a monocrystal of a semi-conducting material of cadmium-mercury-tellurium is to continue on the installation for six days.

The schedule of the day also envisages geophysical research within the framework of the earth's natural resources study program, testing check-ups of scientific instrumentation, and physical exercises.

According to the results of telemetric measurements and reports from board the orbital complex, the flight is proceeding normally. Consmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh feel well.